

Paris dinner boosts summit hopes

Wilson flew to Paris and dined with President d'Estaing at the Elysee Palace last night. Unexpected meeting raised hopes that pro-would be achieved in renegotiating Britain's of EEC membership at the Community summit conference in Paris next week.

Surprise trip by Mr Wilson

Charles Hargrove reports
Mr Wilson arrived in Paris yesterday for a working dinner with President Giscard d'Estaing at the Elysee Palace. The meeting was regarded as an omen for the summit conference in Paris, few days ago the outlook for the summit appeared irretrievably dim.

France, up to now, has taken a rather stonewall attitude to Britain's request. French objections have been partly on principle—that it is wrong to upset Community agreements reached after long negotiations and ratified by law—and partly on economic grounds—that Britain was seeking favoured treatment, which was unnecessary.

Ford plans 1,750 staff cut after a bad year

By Our Business News Staff
The Ford Motor Company wants to make 1,750 of its white-collar staff redundant after "one of the worst years in its long history in Britain". Unions involved have told the company that they will oppose its plans to achieve the 11 per cent reduction through a voluntary programme.

The company announced its proposals yesterday to the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs; the engineering, technical and supervisory sections; and ACTSS, the white-collar section of the Transport and General Workers' Union.

Ford of Britain, whose 71,000 workers include 16,000 staff, has lost production of 144,000 cars, vans and trucks this year from various causes, including the three-day week and the recent wage dispute.



The Simonstown base, near Cape Town. The Government is to start talks with South Africa with a view to ending the agreement governing Britain's use of the facilities provided there for the Royal Navy.

Government plans to cut defence costs by £4,700m

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent
Government proposals to save £4,700m in defence spending over the next 10 years were outlined by Mr Mason, Secretary of State for Defence, in his parliamentary statement on the long-awaited defence review yesterday.

The number of Servicemen and women will be reduced by about 33,000, a tenth of the present number; 18,000 will come from the RAF alone. About 30,000 civilian jobs will be cut, including locally employed people abroad. Employment in the defence industries is likely to be reduced by 10,000, or 4 per cent. All these reductions should be complete by 1978-79.

The Government would maintain Britain's contribution to the Allied Command Europe Mobile Force, but all other specialized reinforcements of Nato would be reduced to an air-portable brigade group and a Royal Marine Commando group. The Commando group is trained for Arctic warfare. Forces in Hongkong are to be reduced by one big unit and the Government is to seek a higher contribution to their upkeep from the Hongkong Government when the present co-sharing agreement runs out in 1976.

The Government will also remain part of Cento and Seato, but without declaring specific forces to either. The Services will also be withdrawn from Mauritius and Gan. The contingent helping the Sultan of Oman, in his fight against the rebels in Dhofar will remain.

The Navy's planned number of frigates, destroyers and mines counter-measures vessels is to be reduced by a seventh, the number of conventional submarines by a quarter, and support ships by a third. The nuclear-powered submarine building programme will continue unimpaired. The number of naval Servicemen and women will be cut by 5,000.

Army reequipment plans are to be substantially modified. The Vicer wheeled reconnaissance vehicle, meant to replace the Ferret, will be cancelled. The Government will withdraw from the collaborative project for the RS-80, a long-range rocket artillery weapon and there will be reductions in the number of light helicopters, such as the Gazelle, and other reconnaissance vehicles. BAOR and the Territorial Army and Volunteer Reserve (TAVR) will be untouched. Manpower, including the cut in the strength of the Gurkhas, will be reduced by 12,000.

New Guildford bombs charge likely today

By Clive Borrell and Christopher Walker
Detectives were still questioning nine men and a woman at Guildford police station last night in connection with the three bomb attacks two months ago. Earlier a man and a woman who had been held after raids in London during the week end were released.

Meanwhile, four days after the Government's new anti-terrorist measures became law, the Home Office was last night still trying to compile a panel of advisers to help Mr Jenkins to decide on appeals from suspects against exclusion orders.

Possible peace in bread strike

By Raymond Perman
Labour Staff
Bakers and union leaders arrived at a possible peace formula yesterday which could end the strike by 33,000 workers that has led to widespread bread shortages.

The proposals were produced after five hours in which both sides talked to an officer of the Conciliation and Arbitration Service. They met together for only five minutes at the end. The proposals will be put to the executive of the Bakers' Union tomorrow morning, but Mr Stanley Gretton, general secretary, said he could not see any bread being produced this week.

Mr Christoper Child, president of the Bakers' Union, said that if the strike was settled bread would be available within four hours of a return to work. He added: "I did not expect too much from this meeting but I can say that I am happy with the outcome. This is a serious situation and our members realize this. We are not making nuts and bolts."

Foreign borrowings de slump

The support had to be given by the Bank of England last month to support the pound to foreign exchanges. This appears to be explanation for a big outflow of foreign currency from Britain's official reserves in November. Although the treasury figures only disclose a rise of \$277m (£119m) in reserves to \$7,824m, this was only possible because of the inclusion of recent foreign borrowings. About \$1,150m of such borrowings added to the reserves in November.



Super Star, the steer chosen yesterday as supreme champion of the Royal Smithfield Show, was seriously ill three days ago with lung congestion caused by London air. Above, Major-General Walter Ritchie, chairman of Earls Court and Olympia Ltd, with Super Star.

American gold auction

Auction of two million ounces of gold is to be held by the United States General Services Administration on January 6. This was announced yesterday by Mr William Simon, treasury secretary. He also said that he saw reason to delay lifting the 41-year-old ban on the holding of gold by American citizens.

Fleet Street: Lord Goodman said yesterday that threatened industrial action by some printers could lead to permanent closure of some national newspapers.

Participation: Workers' joint responsibility for running industry would be a disaster for unions, electrical engineers' leader says.

Festival benefit: Edinburgh has reaped a return of £16.4m for £690,000 spent on the arts festival, American report says.

Bomb: Alleged members of the Baader-Meinhof anarchist gang are in "acute danger of death" because of jail hunger strike.

Arts, page 15
Irving Wardle on Max Wall in The Entertainer; John Ferval on John Chesworth's latest ballet; Alan Watts on the Survival International concert.

Obituary
Parliament
Premier's Foes
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Sport

ANC members fly with Rhodesian officials to talks in Malawi

From Our Correspondent
It is apparent here that the Rhodesian Government was harassed by the news from Lusaka earlier today about the secret visit to Lusaka by Mr Nkomo and Mr Sithole. Rumours that they had visited the Zambian capital with Bishop Muzorewa had been circulating in political circles here for some time, but no one was able to confirm this.

'No refund' signs may be banned

By a Staff Reporter
Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Affairs, is considering the introduction of legislation to prevent traders misleading customers about their rights.

Overseas selling prices

Republic of Ireland, Dec 3: Dublin, 25.50; Belfast, 25.50; London, 25.50; New York, 25.50; Hong Kong, 25.50; Singapore, 25.50; Tokyo, 25.50; Sydney, 25.50; Perth, 25.50; Melbourne, 25.50; Adelaide, 25.50; Brisbane, 25.50; Perth, 25.50; Melbourne, 25.50; Adelaide, 25.50; Brisbane, 25.50.



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HOME NEWS

Leaflets name 13 men alleged to have organized Ulster killings

From Robert Fisk Belfast. A Protestant group in Northern Ireland calling itself the Ulster Citizens Army is causing inquiries and anxiety within the ranks of various 'loyalist' extremist organizations in the province. It is circulating leaflets containing the names of 13 men alleged to be responsible for the sectarian assassination campaign which has been going on there for over a year.

months ago similar papers were sent through the post to correspondents in Belfast, listing 13 names, with their addresses. One of the names was that of a senior officer in the UDA. Another was that of a man only recently released from internment. The copy received by The Times was postmarked Antrim Town.

Northern Ireland Housing Executive says that of all the houses in the province, a total of 90,000, one in five is unfit for human habitation. Of that total four fifths need to have £1,000 or more spent on them to make them habitable.

Concealing terrorist 'misprision of treason'

By Our Legal Correspondent. People who concealed the whereabouts of terrorists might be guilty of the old offence of misprision of treason, Lord Harris of Greenwich, Minister of State Home Office, said yesterday in the Lords.

Lord Goodman warns of paper closures

By Alan Hamilton Labour Staff. Threatened industrial action by some national newspaper printing workers could lead to the permanent closure of some Fleet Street newspapers, Lord Goodman, chairman of the Newspaper Publishers' Association (NPA), said last night.

Mr Foot replies on press freedom

The following is the text of a letter sent on Monday by Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, to Mr Denis Hain, chairman and editor in chief of Times Newspapers Ltd.

When I met you and your colleagues on November 19 I undertook to consider carefully the case you put to me for a provision in the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Amendment) Bill, designed to safeguard the position of editorial staff.

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Judge upholds jail sentence on bomb hoaxer

An RAF man who had his appeal against a six-month sentence for making two bomb hoax calls rejected at Derby Crown Court yesterday was told by Judge Curbert Herop: "This case can only be dealt with by a term of imprisonment and I do not feel that the sentence was wrong in principle or excessive."

QE2 sails for refit

The liner QE2 sailed to Rotterdam yesterday for a refit.

Scottish teachers plan more strikes over pay

Most of Scotland's schools will be affected by rota strikes by teachers over the next two weeks. That was decided in Edinburgh yesterday by the executive of the 4,000-strong Educational Institute of Scotland, whose national strike yesterday closed virtually every school and college and led to about a million pupils staying at home.

Colonel Brooks quits committee

Colonel John Brooks, awarded £p damages in his bottom-slapping libel action, has resigned from Kensington and Chelsea Council social services committee.

Defence review details may be changed after Nato talks

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent. Ministers were at pains yesterday to emphasize that consultations with Commonwealth and other governments on the defence cuts announced yesterday by Mr Mason, Secretary of State for Defence, will be genuine. The review, it is insisted, is a matter of proposals, and changes can be made.

Level of spending still too high, 'Tribune' group says

By George Clark Political Correspondent. Although it looked as though Mr Mason, the Secretary of State for Defence, had taken the wind out of their sails by his announcement of a saving in defence spending of £300m in 1975-76, the left-wing Tribune group of Labour backbenchers were extremely critical last night.

Weather forecast and recordings

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars. FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded Symbols are on advancing edge.

Irish President

Mr Carroll O'Daly (Cearbhall O'Dálaigh) was elected unopposed as President of Ireland yesterday. He will be inaugurated on December 19.

Weather forecast and recordings section containing two maps of Europe and the UK, a table of sun/moon rises and sets, and detailed weather forecasts for various regions and cities.

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ME NEWS

Consultants maintain high line on pay beds

British trade unions are not competent to play an equal part in running their industries, as suggested by the TUC, a union chief said yesterday. Mr John Lyons, general secretary of the Electrical Power Engineers' Association, which has 32,000 members, said it would be a "disaster" for the movement to plunge gaily into joint responsibility for running industry.

Worker participation 'disaster' for unions

There had to be far wider discussion at every level about the implications of the line adopted by the TUC General Council he said. Writing in this month's issue of the Electrical Power Engineer, he said: "British trade unions are not competent to fulfil the function assigned to them by the general council. They lack the necessary resources of expertise, of 'back up' and finance to be able to provide the consistently well-informed and expert management that is needed by modern technological industry. They could do it, but are quite un-equipped to do so."

Strike threat by ITV producers is called off

Independent television producers and directors yesterday called off a strike which had been due to start today. It would have blacked out live programmes and disrupted future productions. They withdrew a seven-day strike notice, issued last Wednesday, after an agreement yesterday on new talks over their claim for a share of overseas sales profits from the programmes they make.

Peer defends power held by governors of BBC

It would be the country's loss and not its gain if any other body was allowed to usurp the functions of the governors of the BBC as protectors of the nation's interests, Lord Aldington, chairman of the BBC's general advisory council, said in the corporation's lunch-time lecture series yesterday. "An advisory body like ours", he said, "is in my view a far more effective assistance to the protectors of the nation's interests than a consumers' council meeting in public and not enjoying the confidentiality of an adviser."

Pilots seek £20,000 a year to fly Concorde

British pilots could earn between £20,000 and £22,000 a year for flying the Anglo-French Concorde supersonic airliner when it comes into service at the end of next year, or early in 1976. That is the salary range which is to be negotiated by the British Air Line Pilots Association (Balpa) and the French pilots' association with British Airways and Air France. It is the first time in the history of civil aviation that the pilots of two countries have agreed to submit a joint pay claim for a new aircraft. They have put their proposals to the two airlines and are awaiting a reply.



Queuing hopefully for bread in Leather Lane, Holborn, London, yesterday morning.

Only subsidy can stop bread price rise

Whatever the outcome of the bakers' dispute, which yesterday stopped three quarters of the bread production in England and Wales, an increase in the cost of a loaf, or in the government subsidy, is inevitable. The Bakers' Federation, representing the three big firms in the industry, Spiller-French, Allied Bakeries, and Rank Hovis McDougall, and a few other mass-production bakeries, has had an official strike by 33,000 production workers for the first time since 1965. There has been no Home-leaf, Mother's Pride, Wonder-loaf or Sunblest in the shops and the small independent bakers, who hold the remaining quarter of the market, were unable yesterday to make enough extra bread to prevent long queues. The dispute has come at a bad time for the federation. Its members are in a desperate financial situation, squeezed between rising costs and falling demand, as illustrated by Spiller's £3m loss on its bakery interests in 1973.

In brief

Case of double glazing

A policeman said yesterday about a man accused of being drunk: "He was unsteady on his feet, his breath smelt of alcohol and his eyes were glazed." Hugh Henry, aged 40, a postal executive, removed his right eye and said: "It was bound to be glazed."

Finance Bill day

The Finance Bill putting the Budget of November 12 into legislative form will be published next Tuesday, Dr John Gilbert, Financial Secretary, Treasury, said in a Commons written answer yesterday.

£4,100 bail for man

Leo Francis Sheridan, aged 41, of Beverley Road, Hull, who planned an Arctic search for wreckage of the trawler Gaul, was granted bail of £4,100 when he was remanded for 14 days on deception charges at Hull yesterday.

Councillors cleared

Councillors and officials of the former Canvey Island Urban District Council were cleared yesterday in a district auditors' report of allegations that through negligence and misconduct they were responsible for losses of £2,450,000.

New headmaster

The Rev Peter Pilkington, master in college at Eton, to be headmaster of the King's School, Canterbury, succeeding the Rev Canon J. P. Newell on his retirement at the end of the summer term.

Correction

The Thomson lecture by Sir Michael Swann, chairman of the BBC, reported on November 29, was sponsored by the Institute of Measurement and Control.

Rate payers special relief is to end

Government is not to use in the coming financial year the special relief for ratepayers introduced in 1975 whereby it paid 40% of any domestic rate increase above a fifth. This has been explained by the Minister of State for Housing and Local Government, Mr John Gummer, in a written reply to Mr John Gummer, Liberal MP for Cornwall. Mr Gummer believes there will be an appalling blow to ratepayers and what is done by local authorities will be with higher increases in coming year. Some rates are increased by 70 per cent.

Smithfield honours for Scottish breeders

Cross-bred steers from Scotland won the championship and reserve championship awards at the Royal Smithfield Show yesterday. It also became clear that livestock auction prices in Britain had fallen sharply in the past few days after a week in which prices here rose faster than in any other EEC country. The Smithfield champion was Super Star, a cross between a Charolais bull and an Aberdeen Angus cow. The champion was 20½ months old, weighed 1,103 pounds and had registered a daily average weight gain of 1.1 pounds.

Woman killed over house

Miss Daisy Morris, 80, who refused speculation for her cottage was the victim of a "bizarre" murder alleged at Leeds Court yesterday. Mr Ognall said the cottage had deteriorated into a virtual shack. But by early this year the adjoining paddock of three quarters of an acre might have fetched £18,000 from a developer.

Man killed over house

Mr Ognall said that Mr Anderson had offered £7,500. He was the result of the first cross between the two breeds that Mr Donald had made. "I think they produce the ideal animal for the butcher," he said. After judging Super Star exhibited in solitary confinement away from the other stock in the show but next to the reserve champion, a steer of similar age.

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Royal Academy of Arts

Attendance at the show

Attendance at the show to noon yesterday was about a tenth below the figure for the corresponding period last year and there was a slight drop in the number of overseas visitors. The Meat and Livestock Commission said yesterday that auction prices for fat cattle in England and Wales were on average 77p a live hundredweight lower on Monday than a week earlier. It said that the number of animals presented for sale at markets was 21 per cent higher.

This drop came after a week

in which British prices rose faster than elsewhere in the EEC because farmers held stock back for the December increase in the fixed slaughter premium. The latest average price of £15.64 means that many farmers will qualify for the additional variable premium negotiated in Brussels last month by Mr Peart, Minister of Agriculture. The present guaranteed price is £18.90 a live hundredweight including a fixed premium of more than £2.

Mr Kenneth Allright, chairman

of the livestock committee of the National Farmers' Union, said yesterday that last week's increase was untypical. He said that prices might remain low for a few weeks. "Farmers have no export market to act as a safety valve", he said.

Results: Cattle: Champion steer below 18 months, Bickerton, North Yorkshire, above 21 months, Ivory and Lancelotti, Lincolnshire. Reserve champion, Lancelotti, not exceeding 18 months. A. G. Smith, Lincolnshire. Champion cow of Jumbo and best pen level, by exhibition, Dorset Down, Hampshire champion, Dorset Down, Hampshire. Champion Park Ltd, Hampshire. Champion Park Ltd, Hampshire. Champion Park, Wiltshire. Reserve, Midway Farm, Wiltshire. Champion, Rippon, Yorkshire.

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HOME NEWS

Jailed pickets fail in attempt to get hearing in Lords

By Alan Hamilton
The two building workers' pickets who were jailed at Shrewsbury last December for their actions in the 1972 national building strike yesterday failed in an attempt to have their case heard by the House of Lords.

Prisoner wounded hostage with chisel

Stephen Power, a long-term prisoner, held a civilian instructor hostage at chisel point in an attempt to escape from a maximum security prison, it was stated at Winchester Crown Court yesterday.



Mr Frank Judd, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Defence for the Royal Navy, inspecting WRNS trainees during a visit to HMS Dauntless at Burghfield, near Reading

Objectors disrupt motorway inquiry

By Michael Horsnell
A public inquiry into the route of the M16 motorway through rural Essex was disrupted yesterday by angry objectors who later sat in a sit-in.

Celebrating 300 years of sharp-eyed science

By Philip Howard
Britain's oldest and most famous scientific research establishment yesterday announced plans to celebrate its tercentenary next year.

In 1675 Charles II founded the Royal Observatory, and instructed the Rev John Flamsteed, the first Astronomer Royal, forthwith to apply himself with exact care and diligence to the rectifying of the tables of the motions of the heavens, and the places of the fixed stars, so as to find out the so-much-desired longitude of places for perfecting the art of navigation.

Teacher wrote about sexual experiences

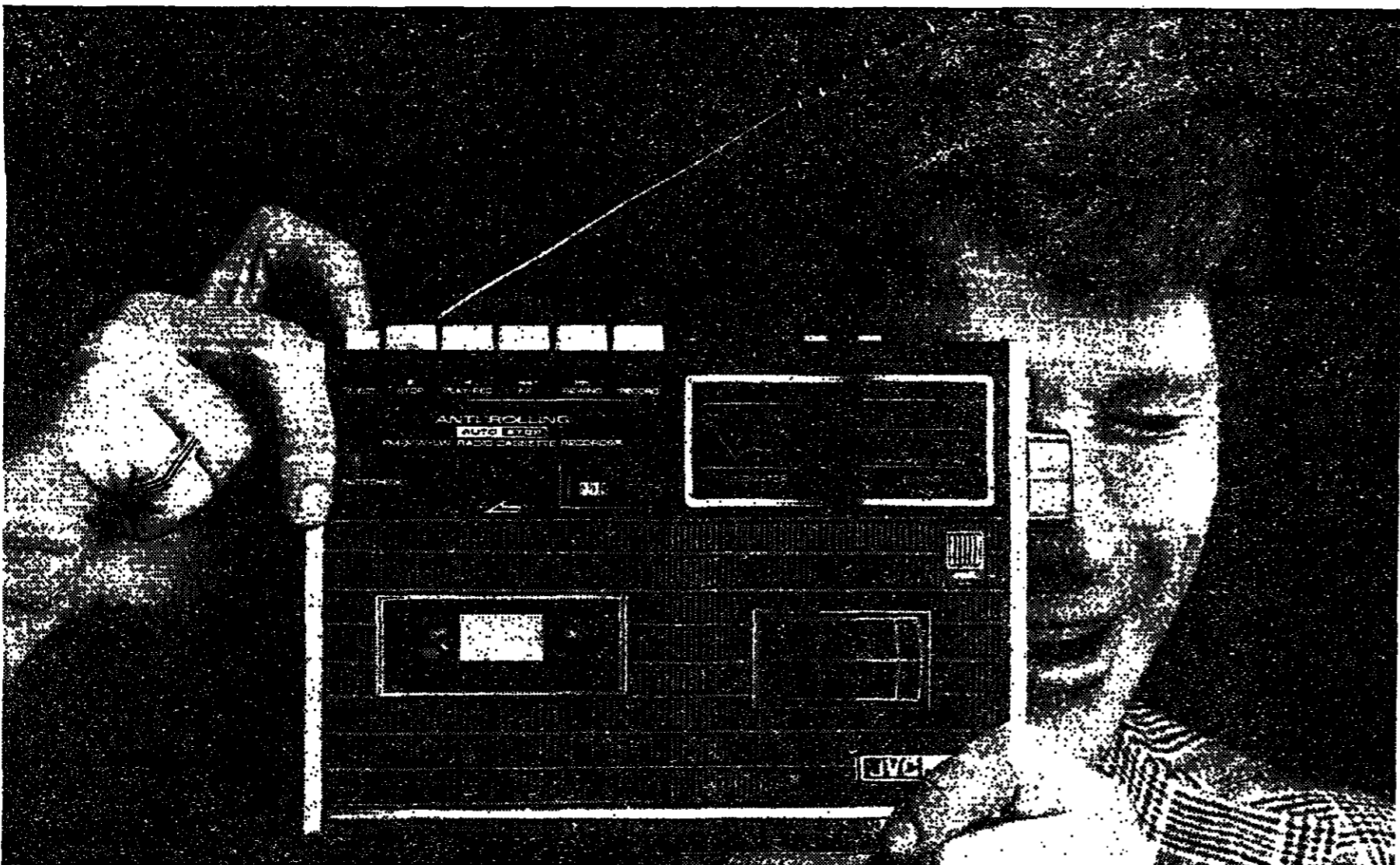
From Our Correspondent Nottingham
A teacher has been dismissed after writing about his sexual experiences as a youth for discussion in a class of sixteen year olds.

supporting a strike by girls in the fifth form over a ban on trousers. Mr Moreno, of Milner Road, Sherwood, Nottingham, said yesterday the article was a description of his sexual experiences when he was 17 and lived in London.

New planning bureaucracy criticized

By John Young
Planning Reporter
A former chief planner at the Ministry of Housing and Local Government yesterday criticized planning bureaucracy arising from local government reorganization.

That would be acceptable if it brought greater efficiency in dealing with the planning backlog, but all the evidence suggested that delays were getting longer.



Judge criticizes 'sheer bungling' by prosecution

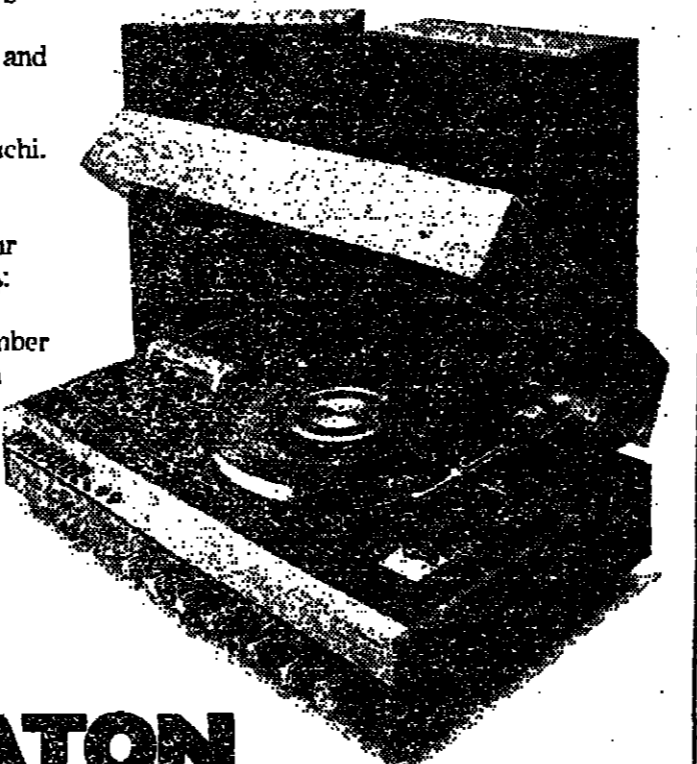
A case at Northampton Crown Court against a lorry driver accused of causing death by dangerous driving during a 200 vehicle pile-up on the fogbound M1 in March had to be adjourned yesterday because of what the judge described as "sheer bungling incompetence" by the prosecution.

Edinburgh reaps £16.4m return from festival

From Ronald Faux
Edinburgh
For an annual investment equivalent to £1.6m (£690,000), the Edinburgh Festival has an overall economic impact on the region of more than £38m (£16.4m). This is the main finding by American investigators who this year visited the festival to discover what benefits a large-scale and varied arts festival can bring.

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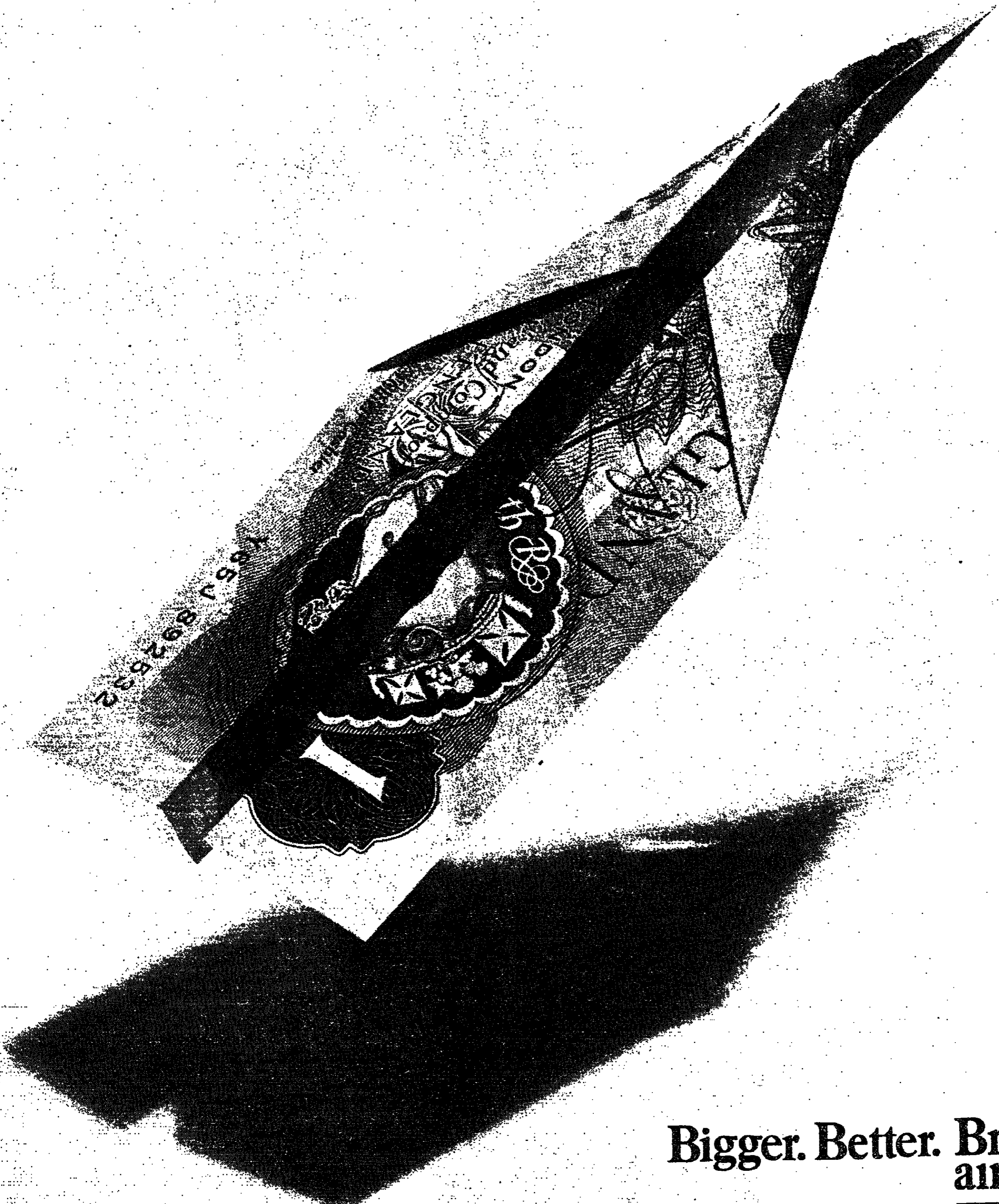
Science report
Nitrogen fixation: Carrot cell cultures

Rising costs of artificial nitrogen fertilizer have given impetus to attempts to transfer the natural capacity for biological nitrogen fixation to important crops. Results reported in Nature recently may help to overcome what has emerged as one of the principal limiting factors in agricultural productivity.

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HOME NEWS

Most public schools plan increase in fees of about a fifth

By Tim Devlin
Education Correspondent

Most public and preparatory schools will be putting up their fees by about a fifth early next year. Some have already decided on a surcharge at the beginning of next term; others are waiting for the recommendations of the Houghton committee into teachers' pay, expected by the end of this month.

Dulwich College and Alwyn's School in south-east London have both announced large increases. Alwyn's fees will be up by nearly half from £328.50 a year to £486. Fees for boarders at Dulwich are going up by about a quarter to £384 a term.

Most of the 200 independent and direct grant school members of the Headmasters' Conference have decided to put their fees up each term instead of annually.

Among notable exceptions are Eton (£1,287 a year), Winchester (£1,275) and Gordonstoun (£1,248) where fees will remain the same in January. Some schools have prepared for the Houghton increases and are raising fees by not much more than a tenth. They include

Ampleforth and Highgate who are both charging £1,029 next term.

Fees at Uppingham have increased from £1,035 in May to £1,300 as from January. The Headmasters' Conference said yesterday that if Houghton recommended increases of 30 per cent this would put up by a fifth the fees of most member schools, even without taking account of inflation elsewhere.

Most public schools pay at least the same teacher salaries as not more than state schools. But the gap has narrowed. Mr Michael McCrum, Headmaster of Eton, said: "Often a teacher in a state school is getting just as much as in a public school. There is a strong attraction for teachers in public schools to move into the maintained system."

Mr Mark Hankey, secretary of the Incorporated Association of Preparatory Schools suggested that preparatory schools would have to increase their fees by at least a fifth next term. Some, where fees are currently between £250 and £300 a term expect to be charging more than £400 by next September.

Solicitor wins seven-year fight to restore his name

Mr Peter Braddock Sidebottom, a former solicitor who was jailed and made bankrupt for misusing clients' money, succeeded yesterday in a seven-year climb back. The Law Society Disciplinary Committee restored his name to the Roll of Solicitors.

Mr Sidebottom, aged 39, became a labourer after release from prison. He later joined Peterborough Corporation and is the council's special liaison officer at £5,276-a-year.

The leaders of both groups on Peterborough council, the chief executive and three solicitors from the area supported his application for

restoration which was opposed by the Law Society. He was discharged from bankruptcy last year.

Mr Francis Aglionby, his counsel, said Mr Sidebottom had no desire to return to private practice "where his lack of experience involved him in disaster". It was in the interests of the public that his great ability should be put to fullest use.

Mr Sidebottom, of Aster Drive, Peterborough, in 1967 admitted offences involving more than £7,000 during 18 months' practice in Oldham. He was freed on parole after serving a year of his sentence of three years.



Monet's "Le Port de Zandam" which fetched £84,000 at Christie's yesterday.

£84,000 for painting by Monet

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

Sotheby's yesterday completed its sale of Chinese ceramics and works of art and with it perhaps ended that market's speculative era. Several important dealers were not at the sale and those who were did not appear ready to buy for stock; thus the pieces that sell at high prices were probably destined more or less directly for collectors. It was notable that the Japanese were back in greater force.

The star piece of the sale, a

fourteenth-century copper red decorated dish failed to sell and was bought in at £160,000 (estimate £200,000-£250,000). In these dark days, it was, however, notable that one dealer was prepared to bid as much as £155,000.

That left a Yuan blue and white bowl painted with ducks on a pond as the top price of the day at £38,000 (estimate £30,000-£40,000). Of beautiful colour and decoration, the bowl had a large crack; had it been perfect it might have been worth nearer £100,000. Sheer beauty carried another lot, a fourteenth-century blue and white storage jar with restored neck and handles to £21,000 (estimate £15,000-£20,000). On the other hand a blue and white dish bowl was unsold at £8,000 (estimate £15,000-£20,000).

Prices for the "Ching" porcelain were even more unpropitious. There was hardly a bid for some pieces and they were bought in at the opening price.

A finely painted famille rose chrysanthemum dish was unsold at £1,000 (estimate £5,000-£8,000). On the other hand, a copper red decorated water pot, in superb condition, reached £3,200 (estimate £5,000-£8,000).

Christie's sale of Impressionist and modern paintings yesterday did pretty well in the depressing economic circumstances. Some 30 out of 100 paintings and sculptures were unsold but there were buyers for many of the more expensive lots. A dark toned painting of Monet's Dutch period, "Le Port de Zandam", painted in 1871, went for £84,000 (estimate £70,000-£90,000) to Tamaazaga of Paris.

A cool Braque still life, "Les Pommes Grises", of 1933 went to an anonymous Italian for £63,000 (estimate £50,000-£90,000). A rather untypical Renoir still life "Melon et Vase de Fleurs" of 1872 made £42,000.

Seven for trial on building 'lump' charges

From Our Correspondent
Wigan

Seven men were sent for trial after a hearing at magistrates' court in Wigan yesterday on a total of 59 charges involving alleged tax evasion under the building trade "lump" system.

Charges involving forgery, conspiracy and false accounting were brought against six building company directors from the Leeds area.

The seventh man, Peter Michael Fitzmaurice, aged 28, office manager, of Woodstock Drive, Swinton, near Manchester, was accused of trying to obtain £55,000 and £10,000 with a forged inland revenue form, stealing inland revenue forms, and conspiracy to defraud.

He was remanded on £2,500 bail plus a £5,000 surety on condition that he reported to the police every week.

The six Leeds men, remanded on bail of £1,000 each on similar conditions, were: Thomas Mullen, aged 37, of Reedsdale Gardens, Gildersome; Martin Joseph Scally, 29, of Cowper Road; James Patrick O'Connor, 36, of Newport View, Headingley; Peter Duffy, 35, of Eland Road; Richard Anthony Gammon, 35, of Birchfield Avenue, Gildersome; and Thomas Henry, 32, of Ollerton Grange Crescent.

They were sent for trial to Manchester Crown Court.

WEST EUROPE

Chances of improving Britain's EEC terms grow brighter

From Roger Barthoud
Brussels, Dec 3

Mr Wilson's chances of bringing home worth while concessions on the renegotiation front from next week's EEC summit in Paris looked distinctly brighter after today's meeting of the Community's foreign ministers in Brussels.

On the crucial issue of Britain's contribution to the EEC budget, all but the French conceded the political case for action, sooner or later, to prevent poorer members from having to contribute a disproportionate share. Britain, West Germany and Belgium all tabled formulas suggesting some form of corrective action. Although none proved wholly acceptable, Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, detected an advance in terms of understanding and a desire to meet the problem. It was agreed that the matter should be referred to the meeting of heads of government next Monday and Tuesday.

To the night Mr Wilson was flying to Paris for pre-summit talks with President Giscard d'Estaing. The subject of Britain's renegotiation demands and of Britain's place in the EEC was expected to dominate the discussions.

It was not clear whether France's obstinacy in refusing yet again to admit that Britain had a case over its budgetary contribution was fundamental or tactical. Mr Callaghan told the council that when he listened to the summing up by M. Sauvagnargues, the French Foreign Minister, who is chair-man of the council, he could feel a jet of cold air directed at him.

Some observers felt that, if President Giscard wanted his summit to be a success, he would make sure that no one suffered unduly from unpleasant draughts. As one British official put it, alluding to hopes of a package deal in Paris: "At the end of the day, everyone has to compromise a bit. Otherwise there is no point in having a meeting."

It was clear from today's meeting that Mr Wilson's end hospitality to Herr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, at the Labour Party conference and Chequers, had paid handsome dividends. For the first time, Herr Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, said he thought it was important for Britain and Europe that Britain should remain a member of the Community. There would be grave consequences, if Britain left, and the solution to its problems must be found. This sentiment was echoed by the Danish delegation, and Mr Max van der Stoep, the Dutch

Minister, supported the British case for early action on a safety mechanism covering budgetary contributions.

Mr Callaghan, for his part, made a positive gesture by expressing gratitude for progress in a number of other aspects of renegotiation, mainly concerning trade and aid with developing countries and solutions to agricultural problems, including the sugar agreement.

Mr Callaghan also pointed out for the first time in this context, that Britain was still making a contribution to Nato's operations in Central Europe involving sterling outgoings of almost £300m a year. Referring to today's announcement of the Defence Review, he said the Government was not complaining about this or shrinking from it, but the fact should be borne in mind.

This unusual coupling of Britain's Nato and EEC contributions appeared to be aimed at the Germans, who happen to be at once the richest EEC member state and the most threatened by the Warsaw Pact forces. The Government's defence cuts have been tailored carefully to avoid alienating both the Germans and the Americans.

For all this, Herr Genscher did not concede the urgency of Britain's case for a mechanism to prevent or correct disproportionate contributions to the EEC budget. He said he could not accept the proposed British formula.

This suggested, somewhat clumsily, that bearing in mind the need to promote convergence in the performance of the economies of the member states, those with below-average gross domestic product should not bear a share in the financing of the Community disproportionate to their share of the Community gross domestic product. It invited the European Commission, as a matter of urgency, to propose ways and means of giving effect to this principle.

The West German formula suggested postponing examination of the whole issue until 1978, with a view to finding a solution by 1980, when the problem was likely to become acute. The lengthy Belgian compromise suggested immediate action but with the vague goal of ensuring that budgetary contributions were equitable.

Only the French suggested that the time to tackle the problem was when it arose. It was agreed generally that the present system of financing the budget from own resources, levies and a proportion of value-added tax, should not be affected.

Anarchists on hunger strike 'near death'

From Dan van der Vat
Bonn, Dec 3

Several alleged leading members of the Baader-Meinhof group of anarchist urban guerrillas who have been on hunger strike for 11 weeks, are "placed so near death", said today.

Last month, when alleged gang leader died on hunger-strike, a West German judge was murdered "revenge". In view of the West German security authorities privately expressed serious concern at the situation.

Those still on hunger strike in protest against alleged imprisonment in detention only a few days left to unless they abandon their test at once, doctors have the prison authorities.

The doctors have reported that even forced intravenous feeding cannot be expected to keep a person on hunger alive for much more than a month. Irreparable damage can be done to internal organs.

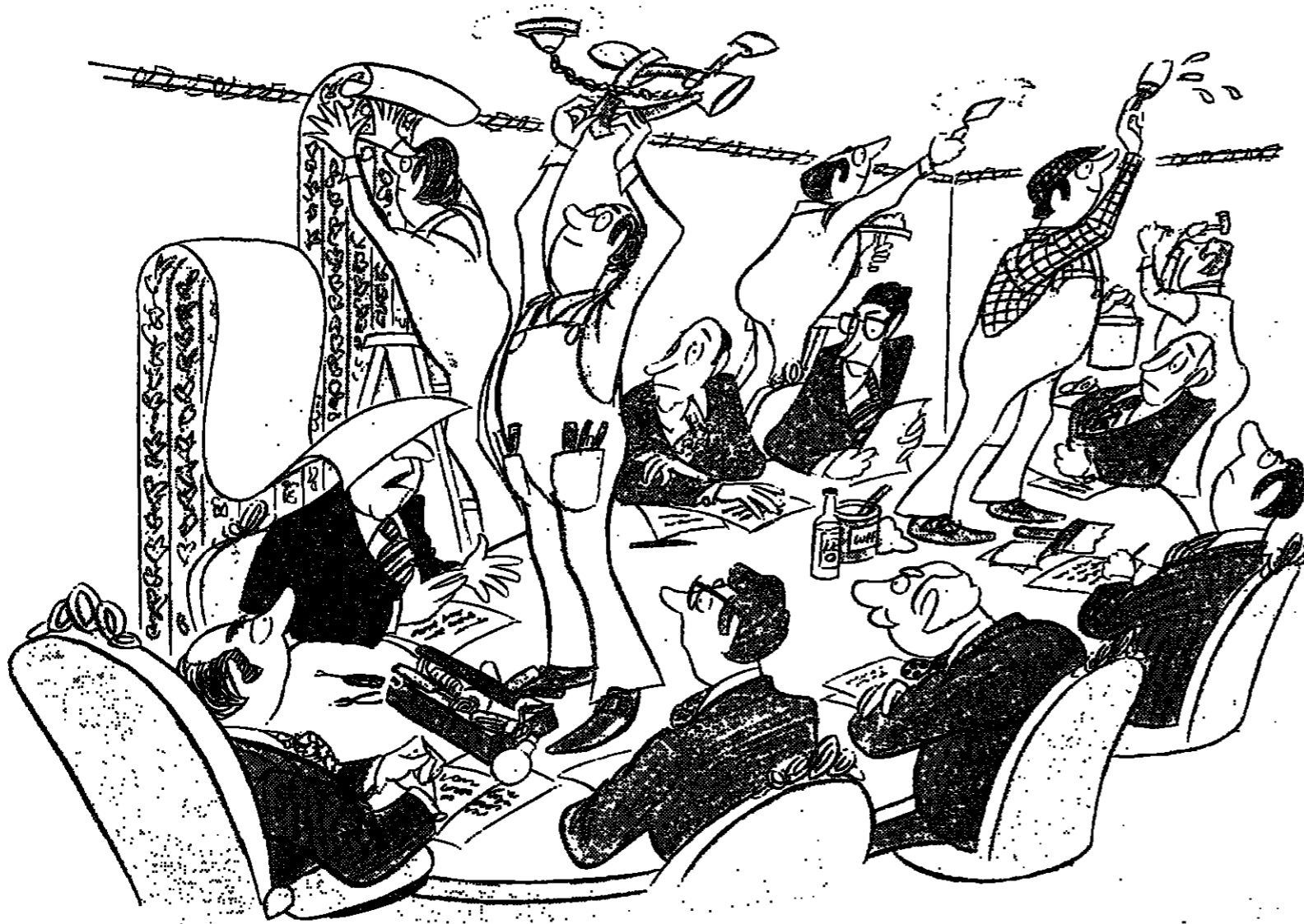
Intravenous feeding has been applied to hospital patients as long as 12 months, but is successful over such a period it requires commitment from the patient and a desire to recover, according to medical authorities. Both factors are missing in the case of a small group of Baader-Meinhof who are determined to carry on to bitter end.

Prolonged starvation drastically reduces the general resistance of the body to infections which would normally be a serious consequence so that the mildest cold could prove fatal in these conditions.

Prison doctors have ruled direct forced feeding of the patients because of their drastically reduced resistance to accidental injury and infection. Prisoners in several jails who began on September 13 security precautions failed to prevent alleged members of gang from writing to each other.

One doctor said: "We would have to start them off on food and hope for the best." He added that the condition of suspects was so poor that he did not believe they were longer capable of recognising that they were risking their lives.

Evidence recently published in Bonn by the German Government indicates that the hunger strike is a coordinated effort. Prisoners in several jails who began on September 13 security precautions failed to prevent alleged members of gang from writing to each other.



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Hijacker's hopes ended by champagne

Zurich, Dec 3.—A young Pakistani tried to hijack a Swissair DC8 to Libya yesterday, but one of the two security officers on board the Bombay-Zurich flight grabbed a champagne bottle and hit the youth over the head from behind.

The youth, whose "weapon" was later found to be a toy pistol, was handed over to the Pakistan police when the aircraft made a refuelling stop in Karachi.

Shortly before the scheduled landing at Karachi, he had pulled out the pistol and tried to force his way into the cockpit, but the door was locked from the inside and in a telephone conversation with the captain he agreed to let the aircraft refuel in Karachi before flying on to Libya.

The security officers went into action only after all 148 passengers had left.—AP.

Economics main theme for Schmidt talks in US

From Our Own Correspondent
Bonn, Dec 3

Relations between West Germany and the United States are expected to acquire a new dimension as Herr Schmidt, the Chancellor, leaves for Washington tomorrow.

A central feature of the talks he and his advisers will have with President Ford will be what is described as an "economic conference," the first of its kind at such high level.

On Thursday, Herr Schmidt and Mr Ford will take part in a three-hour session at which not only ministers and government advisers will be present, but also leading trade unionists, businessmen and bankers from the two countries.

The main purpose of Herr Schmidt's visit, as he himself said recently, is to find out how the Americans view the current complex of world economic crises largely resulting from the

increase in oil prices, and their plans are.

Among the themes to be discussed will be the economic crisis, investment policy, economic harmonization, international level as a goal to current problems.

Before the conference with Herr Schmidt and Herr Genscher, his Foreign Minister, have a first round of talks, Mr Ford and Dr Kissinger, Secretary of State.

The President and Chancellor will exchange impressions of their recent visit to the Soviet Union, but it is no doubt in Bonn that economic will be the dominant theme.

From Herr Schmidt's point of view, the timing of the immediate in advance of the week's EEC summit conference in Paris is particularly fortunate.

Tough task for colonel

From Our Correspondent
Lisbon, Dec 3

Colonel Rui Manuel Carvalho, of the Armed Forces Movement, was today appointed Minister of Education, one of the toughest ministerial posts. His predecessor, Professor Magalães Godinho, who resigned at the weekend, had failed to resolve educational tangle inherited from the former regime. Colonel Carvalho, aged 45, is a former professor in the Lisbon School of Pharmacy.

Professor Godinho resigned after months of student agitation, developing from the unrest evident during the last years of the former regime. Last weekend there were violent incidents in Lisbon's economics faculty and the "pacemaker

brigade" was called in after communist students had torn down anti-communist posters and become involved in a fight with Maoist elements.

The Maoists were accused by other students of using batons and crowbars to attack them and of kidnapping three students and questioning them under duress. The three were liberated later.

The educational scene in Portugal has become increasingly confused during the past few years as an outdated system has been unable to cope with the increasing number of students. Thousands of students are found places in class-rooms and a government scheme is being considered to absorb them temporarily into national labour groups.

Swiss vote to cut Unesco contributions

Berne, Dec 3.—The Swiss National Assembly voted today to reduce Switzerland's contribution to Unesco by a tenth.

The recent exclusion of Israel from some activities in its European region.

Mr Jean-Francois Aubert, Socialist who proposed a 10 per cent cut, said Unesco's activities were discriminatory and had resulted in an organization being discredited.

Before the Assembly was by 29 votes to three for a proposal, Mr Pierre Graber, Foreign Minister, said a decision should not be taken rashly and that Unesco did useful work throughout the world.—Reut

Danes face 12-month wage freeze

From Our Correspondent
Copenhagen, Dec 3

Mr Poul Hartling, the Danish Prime Minister, today tied the survival of his minority Liberal Government to a series of measures, including a one-year wage freeze and price control, designed to improve Denmark's balance of payments and stimulate production.

Denmark was suffering from an economic crisis, Mr Hartling asserted when he presented the proposals to the Folketing. The country's national income, he said, will be 8 or 9 per cent lower than in 1973; inflation was running at 15 per cent, and unemployment has reached 9 per cent of the working population.

In proposing a 12-month freeze of profits, dividends and wages, and control of food and other prices he was clearly angling for the support of the

Social Democrats, the main opposition party.

For months Denmark has been rife with rumours of an impending election and the appeal to the Social Democrats could bring about a closer relationship, or even a coalition of the two parties, as some observers here have suggested.

But Mr Hartling's proposal to counter the inflationary effect of ordinary wage adjustment mechanisms by replacing the present sales tax increases with a flat rate tax-free grant to all wage earners irrespective of income, is unlikely to appeal to the trade unions. His proposal for concessions to industry may also be interpreted by the unions as a sign to capitalists.

The general outline of Mr Hartling's package resembles the one he presented last January shortly after becoming Prime Minister, but that ran

into very firm opposition. Today, Mr Hartling emphasizes that the new package was conceived whole and that the Government would not accept the rejection or approval of individual elements of it.

The implication was that the Government was preparing for an election, and it was widely believed that the package was not being presented with a real hope of its gaining approval, but rather to mark the start of the Liberal Party election campaign.

Recent polls here have shown that the Liberals stand to gain more from an election than any other of the seven parties in the Folketing. Mr Hartling has been sincere in his assurance that he does not want an election now, but if the package is defeated he is expected to hold an election on January 21.

Pope questions suits

Peter Nichols
Dec 3
Pope warned the dele-
gation of the Jesuit general con-
vention today of continued
concern on the horizon which
of the order.
"I am sorry that the subject of
discussing the very essence of be-
longing to the society, are repeated
so frequently and in such a way
as to lead us from many
especially from pastors
concern, and they exercise
influence on the clergy,
for religious and on the
laity.
These facts require from us
an expression of concern
certainly not for the
dwelling on them, but
seeking together the
ways so that the society
remain, or return to being,
if needed, what it must
be in order to respond to the
of the founder and to the
speculations of the church
at this frank criticism, the
went on: "There is
an intelligent study of
the society is an expert
of situations and of people,
here is also needed—and
as well to insist on this—
a judgment
on the things we must
do in the way that lies
before us, taking into account
the will, which demands an
additional availability."
The Pope impressed on the
delegates the need to bring them-
selves up to date but at the
same time warned them about
difficulties of such a policy.
The world in which we live
is in crisis our religious out-
look and sometimes even our
faith. We live in a
flag perspective of worldly
anxiety, bound up with a
materialistic and a religious
quest which man wants
complete his personal and
a perfection exclusively by
his efforts.
On the other hand, for us,
are men of God, it is a ques-
tion of the divinisation of man
through faith in the
God, through the greatest
able imitation of Christ,
with the choice of the cross
of the struggle against evil
sin."
The occasion was the thirty-
second general congregation of
the Society of Jesus, which
opened on Sunday. There are
delegates attending from all
its provinces throughout the
world.
The Pope drew their attention
to the danger of novelty for its
sake, "novelty which ques-
tions everything."
Novelty was, he said, the
enemy of human and
ritual progress. But this was
not true when it was willing to
be anchored in fidelity to Him
who makes all things new. It
is not true when novelty de-
voted today what was built
yesterday.

**Artist leader
exiled at
Madrid airport**

From Our Correspondent
Madrid, Dec 3
Prince Carlos Hugo of Bour-
bon Parma, the exiled leader
of the Carlist movement, set
out on Spanish soil in Madrid
today for his first known time
since General Franco expelled
him six years ago.
The Prince and Princess
Marie, his Dutch wife, were on
their way back to Paris from
Madrid, where the Prince had
conferred with Dr Fidel Castro,
the Cuban Prime Minister.
Carlists who turned out to
greet the couple were disap-
pointed when the police cleared
the observation terraces of the
airport. The Prince and his
wife were hustled into the VIP
tunnel, where they were
exiled, with armed guards at
the doors, for about four hours
before boarding their aircraft
for Paris.

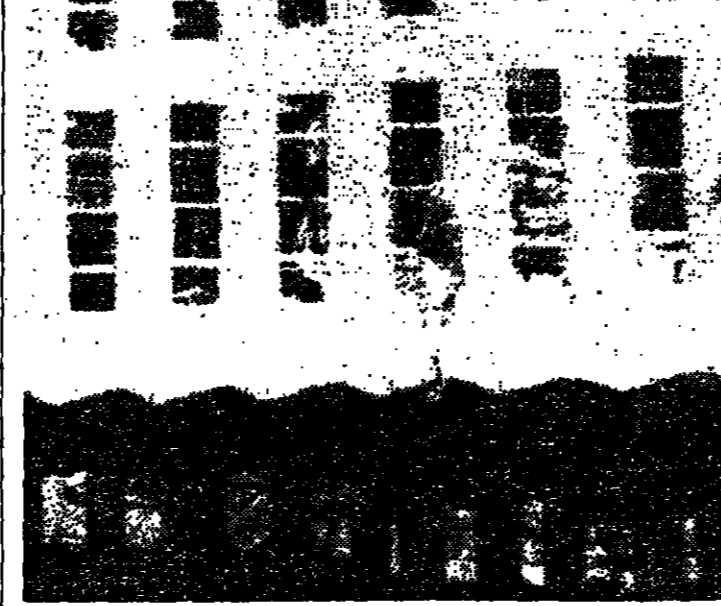
**Accused Whip
resigns
from Bundestag**

From Dan van der Vat
London, Dec 3
Herr Karl Wienand, contro-
versial Chief Whip of West
Germany's ruling Social Demo-
cratic Party, has resigned from
the Bundestag on grounds of
deteriorating health. It was
disclosed today.
He had been suspended from
his duties as Whip at his own
request in August after accu-
sations of misconduct in con-
nection with three cases
involving substantial sums of
money.
Herr Wienand is officially
classified as 70 per cent dis-
abled because of severe war
wounds, including the loss of
a leg. After the war he walked
home from Russia on crutches.

OVERSEAS

Liberals firmly in control in new House of Representatives

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Dec 3
The ninety-fourth Congress,
which convenes next month, is
taking shape in Washington,
with liberals firmly in control
of both parties in the House
of Representatives.
Those members of the ninety-
third Congress who did not
stand for reelection last month,
or who were defeated, are wind-
ing up their affairs just as
their Congress is trying to wind
up its last business.
The Democratic caucus in the
House voted today to expand
the membership of the ways and
means committee from 25 to 37.
The new members will be
liberals and the era when the
committee chairman, Mr Wilbur
Mills, was all-powerful in the
House, has now come to an end.
The caucus voted yesterday
to transfer the crucial patronage
matter of the allocation of com-
mittee posts from the ways and
means committee to the steering
and policy committee—a body
dominated by the elected party
leadership and therefore much
more inclined to respect the
wishes of backbench congress-
men. Mr Mills will therefore
have no say in naming the extra
12 members to his committee,
and it is quite possible that
when it meets next month it
will depose him.
This would be an extreme
step: chairmanships tradition-
ally go to the senior member
of the majority party, and
chairmen usually retain their
posts until they retire. Mr
Mills' recent behaviour has
been so erratic, some would say
so scandalous, that this power
to depose the committee is
effectively an end.
This will mean that the com-
mittee, which prepares money
bills, will be far more liberal.
It may now at last send down
a medical insurance Bill, and
a tax reform Bill. Outvoted Dem-
ocratic conservatives fear that
their newly-elected liberal
colleagues will take the bit
between their teeth and rush
revolutionary legislation through



Ethiopian destruction: The head-
quarter building of Ethiopia's tobacco
monopoly in central Addis Ababa was
slightly damaged by a bomb explosion
yesterday—the fourth in as many days.



On Monday the City Hall suffered more
severe damage (above).
Ethiopia's military rulers announced
yesterday that eight more persons had
been arrested, including Brigadier-
General Tedle Makonnen, a former
senator. The rulers have assured
British MPs in a message that they
had never contemplated executing
ex-Emperor Haile Selassie

Ruby mining licence revoked by Kenya

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, Dec 3
A mining licence issued to
Mr George Criticos, a Greek
resident in Nairobi, relating to
a section of land reported to
contain the richest ruby mine in
the world, has been revoked by
the Kenyan Government.
The cancellation, announced
in the official Kenya Gazette,
was said to be caused by a
"breach of the provisions of the
Mining Act."
The area involved was the
subject of reports in the Euro-
pean and American press in
October. It was then alleged
that a number of people, includ-
ing Mr Criticos, had been
involved in an illegal takeover
of the ruby mine from the pros-
pectors who had discovered the
deposit.
The prospectors were Mr
John Saul, an English geologist,
and his American partner, Mr
Elliott Miller. Mr Saul has since
been deported from Kenya and
is understood to be in Paris.
Mr J. Ormino, the Commis-
sioner of Mines and Geology,
who is also permanent secretary
in the Ministry of Natural
Resources, said that there was
nothing unusual in the revoca-
tion of the licence. He added
that the Government wanted to
determine the value of the min-
erals in the area of about 510
square miles, some 185 miles
south-east of Nairobi in the
Tsavo National Park.

Longer drinking

Wellington, Dec 3—Longer
drinking hours, lowering of the
drinking age to 18 years, and
liquor licences for sporting
clubs were recommended today
by a royal commission of in-
quiry into the liquor industry in
New Zealand.—Reuter.

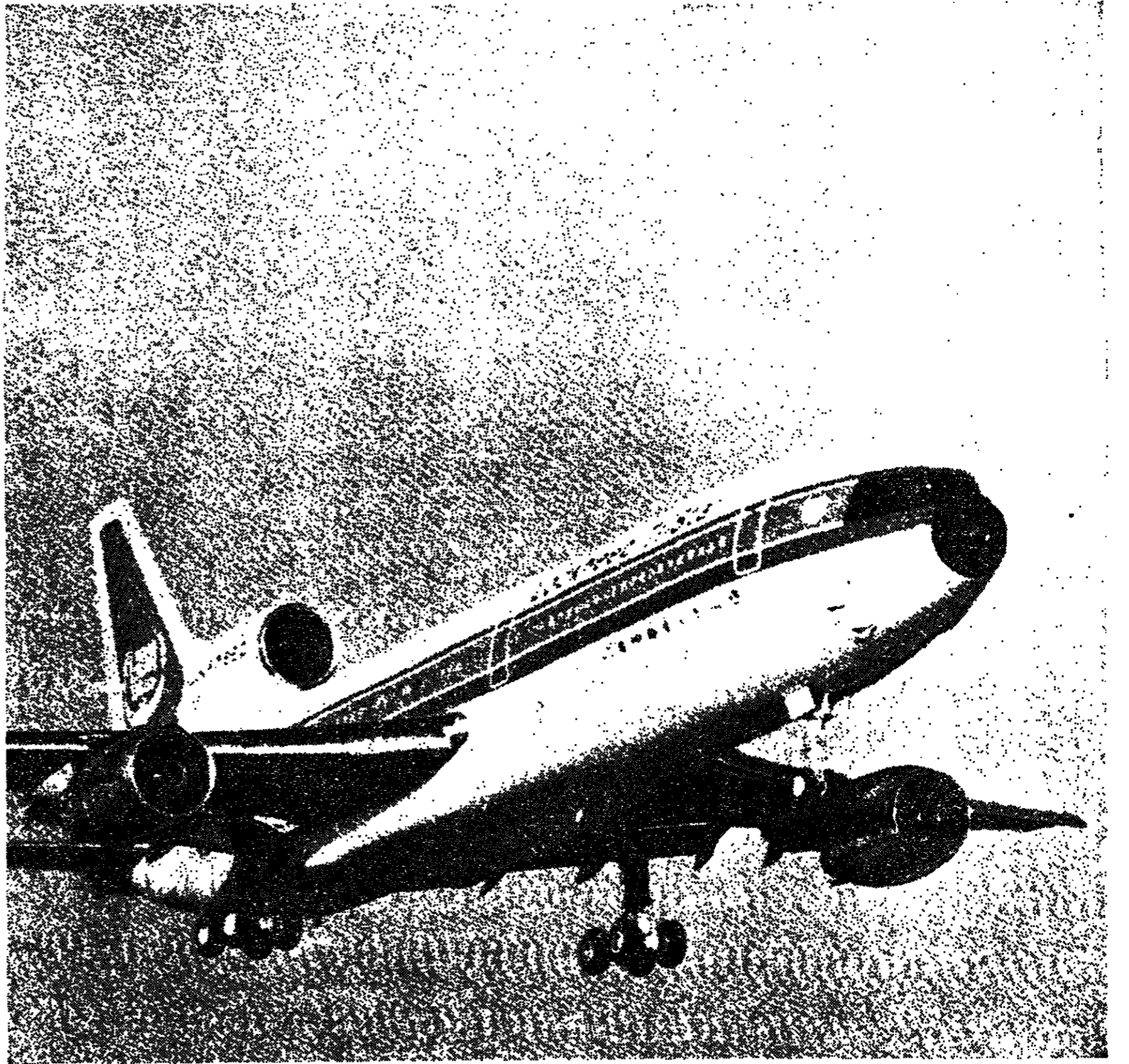
Rockefeller family fortune amounts to £445m

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Dec 3
Altogether the Rockefeller
family are worth about
\$1,033,988,000 (about £445),
according to their senior finan-
cial adviser, Mr Richardson
Dillworth. He testified this morn-
ing to the House of Representa-
tives judiciary committee,
which is examining Mr Nelson
Rockefeller's nomination to the
vice-presidency. There are 84
members of the family.
Mr Dillworth did not say how
the wealth was distributed
among these people. The Vice-
President designate has told the
Senate rules committee that his
own fortune amounted to about
\$218m, including the posses-
sions of his wife and children.
Mr Dillworth said that giving
further details of individual
holdings would be an invasion
of privacy.
Living members of the family
had given away a total of \$235m,
he added, and the late John D.
Rockefeller Sr, and John D.
Rockefeller, Jr, had given away
over \$1,000m.
For the most part, the family
fortunes are held in a series
of trusts set up by John D.
Rockefeller Jr, which are now
worth \$738m altogether. Presu-
mably the figure would be a
lot higher if the stock market
were healthier.
The largest block of shares
is in Exxon, the present name
for the Standard Oil Company
of New Jersey, founded by John

Soviet spacemen train for joint project with US

Moscow, Dec 3—Two Soviet
cosmonauts today made prepara-
tions to harmonize Russian and
American spaceflight program-
mes, ready for next summer's
joint mission.
Colonel Anatoly Filipchenko
and Mr Nikolai Rukavishnikov
tested a new low-pressure atmos-
phere in their Soyuz 16 capsule
on the second day of a "dress
rehearsal" flight. Both men
were reported in good health,
with normal pulse and respira-
tion.
Until now, cosmonauts have
breathed an oxygen-nitrogen
mixture at sea-level pressure of

14.72 lb a square inch. The latest
pair, both space veterans, have
reduced the pressure to about
10 lb a square inch (540 mm)
and raised the oxygen level from
20 to 40 per cent. This is half-
way towards the pressure of the
pure oxygen environment used
in Apollo flights.
The overall effect of the
change means that acclimatiza-
tion time in the airlock between
Soyuz and Apollo can be halved
to an hour. American astronauts
and Russian cosmonauts taking
part in the joint mission, due
for launch on July 5, can thus
make a speedier transfer from
one craft to the other.—Reuter.
Patrick Brogan writes from
Washington: Pioneer 11 has
survived the radiation belts of
Jupiter and is now leaving that
planet, with all its instruments
working, and is heading across
the solar system to a rendez-
vous with Saturn in 1979.
It reached the point of its
journey closest to the surface
of Jupiter last night, Pacific
time, and emerged from behind
it 11 seconds late, with every-
thing working. It had travelled
620 million miles in two years.
The national space administra-
tion is delighted with the record.
Some magnificent colour
photographs have come back
of Jupiter's south pole, and more
pictures of the north pole will
be sent as Pioneer moves away.
Pioneer officials are also de-
lighted with photographs of
Jupiter's moons. They reveal a
polar cap, which may be ice,
on Callisto, the second biggest
of the moons.
The intensity of the radiation
from Jupiter had been measured
by Pioneer 10, which reached
the planet a year ago. The
spacecraft survived and it was
then decided to send Pioneer 11
much closer to the surface.



**The Lockheed L-1011 TriStar.
The most reliable big jetliner in the world.**

Based on U.S. Government statis-
tics, the Lockheed L-1011 TriStar has
achieved a standard of reliability never
reached by any other wide-body aircraft.
Its on-time departures have been
exceeding 98%. And before it reached
that unequalled level, its dispatch
reliability—on-time departures—was
over 97%.
U.S. Government figures also put
TriStar ahead in another area. TriStar
was certificated as the world's quietest

big jet by the U.S. Federal Aviation
Administration.
Six of the Free World's ten largest
airlines—based on passengers carried
—have chosen TriStar. And recently
Saudi Arabian Airlines ordered a longer
range version.
The L-1011 TriStar. It's the most
reliable way to go, the quietest way
to go, the most comfortable way to go.
Lockheed L-1011 TriStar

Cyprus communal talks 'in danger of collapse'

From Our Correspondent
Nicosia, Dec 3
Peace talks between the Greek
and Turkish Cypriots may col-
lapse completely at tomorrow's
meeting between Mr Glafkos
Clerides, the acting President,
and Mr Rauf Denkash, the
Turkish Cypriot leader, in-
formed sources said here today.
This will depend on what
Mr Clerides has come back with
from Athens, Mr Denkash
told reporters.
Tomorrow's meeting between
the leaders of the two communi-
ties follows the weekend con-
ference in Athens, which was
attended by Mr Constantine
Karamanlis, the Greek Prime
Minister, Archbishop Makarios
and Mr Clerides. The talks re-
sulted in the adoption of a
common Athens-Nicosia line on
future peace talks on the island.
Mr Clerides himself admitted
today that tomorrow's meeting
"will be a very hard one". He
refused to elaborate.
The acting President
addressed hundreds of scream-

ing women and old men demon-
strating outside his office to
demand the tracing of more
than 3,000 Greek Cypriots still
listed as missing three months
after the fighting that followed
the Turkish invasion last July.
Mr Clerides promised that he
would do his utmost to trace
their loved ones. "I shall de-
vote the whole of my meeting
with Mr Denkash tomorrow to
the problem of tracing the
missing persons," he added.
Mr Denkash's statement that
the future of the Cyprus peace
talks would be decided at to-
morrow's meeting conflicted
with a statement by a Turkish
Foreign Ministry spokesman in
Ankara, asserting that the talks
would be discontinued if the
archbishop returned to the
island.
The Turkish side is strongly
opposed to the archbishop's re-

**Sinking of Greek
vessel by
Turks disclosed**

From Our Correspondent
Athens, Dec 3
It was disclosed today that
Turkish aircraft bombed and
sank a torpedo boat of the
Greek Navy during the invasion
of Cyprus on July 20, killing
five of the crew.
A presidential decree awarded
posthumous battlefield promo-
tions to the five petty officers
and sailors killed during the
attack.
President Makarios of Cyprus,
who is having talks with Greek
leaders in Athens, received to-
day Mr Francis Brooks
Richards, the British Ambassa-
dor to Greece. The Archbishop
plans to fly to Cyprus on Friday

**Former Greek
dictator's wife
free pending trial**

Athens, Dec 3—The wife of
Mr George Papadopoulos, the
former dictator, was released
from prison today pending trial
on charges of fraud against the
state, judicial sources said.
Mrs Despina Papadopoulos
was arrested last Sunday after
investigations into charges that
she had received illegally
salaries totalling 800,000 drach-
mas (about £11,500) from the
Central Intelligence Service
until the military coup in
Greece in April, 1967.
After the coup she married
Mr Papadopoulos, the artillery
colonel who led the takeover.

TIME
The Faltering
Common Market
America's Recession
Storm over Salt
The Double Heart
France's Abortion Law
ON SALE NOW

Alistair Cooke's America

Alistair Cooke presents his personal view of the history of the American people, from the first explorers to the twentieth century and the problems facing the USA today.

Published in N. America by Knopf Inc.

The Weather Machine

Nigel Calder

This book explains the latest theories and discoveries about the earth's climate and the causes of storms and freak weather conditions. And it presents new evidence that we may be heading for a new Ice Age.

£3.25

Published in USA by Viking Press

Tomorrow's World: 3

David Paterson

A fully illustrated survey of some exciting—and sometimes frightening—developments in science, medicine and technology.

£3.50

Microbes and Men

Robert Beid

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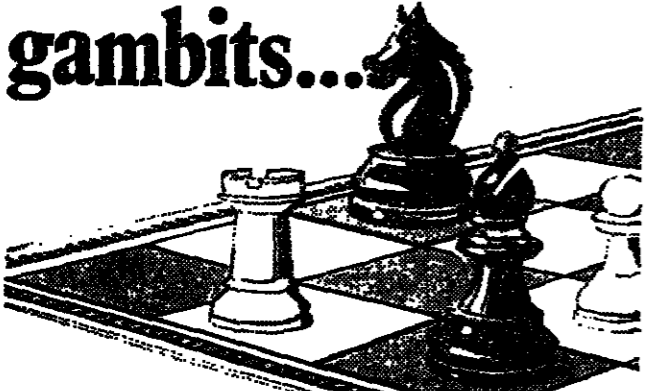
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OVERSEAS

President Katzir's comments on Israel's nuclear potential embarrasses his Government

From Eric Marsden
Jerusalem, Dec 3

Embarrassment has been caused in Jerusalem by the wide publicity given abroad to President Katzir's comments on Israel's nuclear potential. It was not that he gave away any secrets, but that he discussed the question with political and security aspects which has caused concern.

Government ministers have always emphasized that Israel's nuclear capability is intended for peaceful use. While not denying that it could be converted for military purposes, they have insisted that Israel would never be the first to introduce nuclear weapons in a Middle East war.

Although it is claimed that President Katzir repeated this pledge to the visiting science writers, whom he was addressing, his reported use of the phrase "Let the world worry about it" may have been misinterpreted, it is feared.

No official attention is paid in Israel to speculation by foreign sources on the extent of the country's nuclear potential. Some overseas reports have claimed that Israel has, or could produce, from six to eight nuclear bombs, but official comment has been refused.

The post of President in Israel is largely a ceremonial one. It has previously been filled by Zionist pioneers who have been

content to act as figureheads and avoid all controversy.

President Katzir, an internationally-known biologist with no political background, has proved an exception. He made it clear when he took the post that he intended to be an active President and to introduce his own ideas on the job, though without trespassing on Government preserves.

He has won a great deal of popularity by his identification with ordinary Israelis and his readiness to set an example in austerity—he has cut the staff of the President's residence, cancelled an order for a new car, and made other economies.

Though he has tried to keep out of politics he has found this difficult in the face of lobbying by fellow intellectuals urging him to use his influence to achieve the setting up of a national government. He has indicated that his sympathies lie in that direction, but Mr Rabin, the Prime Minister, has so far preferred a limited coalition.

Reports of the President's comments on Israel's nuclear potential coincided—unfortunately, from the Government's point of view—with the announcement that the Soviet Union has formally agreed to supply Egypt with a nuclear reactor. This, like last year's American offer of a reactor to

Cairo, has perturbed Israelis because they distrust the effectiveness of big power safeguards against the use of the reactors for military purposes.

An evening newspaper today quotes an unnamed nuclear scientist as describing the Soviet offer as "ominous" because it raises the prospect of the eventual emergence of a generation of Egyptian nuclear scientists capable of working independently.

The scientist says a key question is whether the Soviet reactor will be powered by natural uranium obtainable from African countries such as Gabon, or by enriched uranium which only the big powers can supply. Even in the case of enriched uranium obtained from the big powers, he claims, supervision can be ineffectual, as has been shown in India's case.

The threat of nuclear weapons in a Middle East war was referred to by Mr Moshe Dayan, the former Defence Minister, in a recent speech. He said the possibility of nuclear warfare "should not be eliminated in envisaging future wars in the Middle East".

Egypt 'ready for battle but striving for peace'

From Our Own Correspondent
Jerusalem, Dec 3

United Nations officials are investigating allegations that both Syria and Egypt have infringed the disengagement agreements with Israel, according to reports in Jerusalem.

Israel has complained to United Nations observers in Sinai that the Egyptians are preparing sites which could be used for missiles in six areas on the east bank of the Suez Canal. These are in the disengagement area where missiles are forbidden.

A similar complaint was made by Israel before the disengagement agreement was signed early this year, and as a result precast concrete sections built on the canal's east bank were demolished.

On the Golan front there are continuing disputes with Syria over allegations by both sides.

UN inquiry into Sinai and Golan complaints

From Our Own Correspondent
Jerusalem, Dec 3

General Siilasvuo hopes to settle a number of outstanding differences between the two countries, which had agreed to cooperate in the matter before the United Nations troops' mandate on the Golan Heights was renewed last weekend. Deadlock persists on some issues relating to control of the limited armaments area, according to reports.

Earlier, during a visit to Jerusalem he had conferred with Mr Shimon Peres, the Israel Defence Minister, on the matters in dispute. These are understood to include an Israel allegation that the Syrians have been moving troops and setting up positions in the buffer zone.

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'Peace pilot' is expelled

Beirut, Dec 3.—Mr Abe Nathan, the self-styled Israeli peace pilot, arrived in Beirut yesterday from Paris but was arrested several hours later and ordered to leave the country, the newspaper *An Nahar* said today.

Mr Nathan, a former pilot in the Israel Air Force, began his "peace mission" in 1965 to reconcile the Arab and Jewish. He is banned from entering the Arab countries.—UPI.

Palestine leader calls on President Tito

Belgrade, Dec 3.—Mr Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization had talks today with President Tito of Yugoslavia at Brdo, near Kranj in Slovenia, Tanjug news agency reported.

Mr Arafat would seek President Tito's views on the creation of a Palestinian government-in-exile.

Mr Arafat was also expected to brief the President on developments in the Middle East, on his talks last week with Soviet leadership and the PLO's campaign aimed at securing support for the establishment of a government-in-exile, and eventually a Palestinian state.—Reuter.

Greek airline hit by strike

Athens, Dec 3.—All flights by Olympic Airways have been cancelled indefinitely because of a strike by employees from midnight last night.

Airline pilots hopeful that hijacking can be stopped

From Arthur Reed
Bournemouth

Members of the British Air Line Pilots' Association (BALPA) yesterday displayed new optimism that the hijacking problem may be near solution, now that the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLD) has denounced Arab hijackings.

Even so, delegates to the BALPA annual conference in Bournemouth urged airport authorities all over the world not to slacken their efforts to detect weapons concealed on travellers. Such precautions, they were told, are costing £3.5m in Britain alone this year.

A possible further line of action being considered by the conference was an approach to the International Federation of Air Line Pilots (IFALPA) to call on its members to refuse to fly services to countries which continue to offer safe havens to hijackers.

But this is a sanction which is being held in reserve for the future. More immediately, the conference passed a resolution which welcomed the changed policy of the PLO, and the new determination of Middle East governments not to harbour terrorists, as this presented governments all over the world with the opportunity to stop air piracy.

The motion deplored the circumstances involving the recent hijacking of a British Airways VC10 aircraft from Dubai to Tunis, and pledged BALPA to take immediate opportunity to press, through the British Government and IFALPA, for

renewed action within the United Nations so that hijackers were denied safe havens everywhere.

In his report to the conference, the chairman of the BALPA security committee, Captain Jack Linstead, said that during the year the intensity of the threat had not diminished. Hijackings all over the world had stayed at the 1973 level, and in addition there had been a considerable increase in acts of violence coupled with a greater variety in the type of attack.

It was in response to these changed tactics that the exercises by the Army at Heathrow Airport, London, had taken place—exercises which would continue during the foreseeable future.

The object of such exercises was to test and improve the contingency plans against hijackings, while at the same time reacting to intelligence which was being gathered and disseminated internationally. The exercises would be extended in varying forms to other airports in the future.

Captain Linstead said that the attackers had had the advantage of both financial and territorial help from certain countries, enabling them to plan and operate from secure bases. The terrorists had enjoyed virtual immunity from real prosecution because of the inability of governments to agree on a common approach to the problem of sanctions against countries giving sanctuary.

Returning to security at Belfast airport, he said he felt that it was now as secure as human nature would allow.



Mr Takeo Miki writes with a calligraphy brush: "Will not stand without credibility", while his wife looks on.

Mr Miki to take over in Japan on Monday

Tokyo, Dec 3.—Mr Takeo Miki, a compromise candidate, is expected to be nominated as Prime Minister of Japan on Monday to succeed Mr Kakuei Tanaka, a Government spokesman said today.

The Cabinet today agreed to convene a special session of the Diet (Parliament) on Monday instead of Thursday as earlier scheduled, if the Opposition parties had no objection.

Mr Miki, a former Deputy Prime Minister, if nominated, will form a Cabinet on Tuesday and deliver a policy speech before Parliament on Thursday or Friday, the sources said.

The ruling Liberal Democratic Party confirmed a plan to meet tomorrow to ratify the selection of Mr Miki as its new president.

Mr Miki today called for public support to his party, which he said, was the only one competent to take the reigns of government.

He told reporters at his home in Tokyo: "I will do my best to win public support without which I cannot solve inflation and problems confronting Japan." He would give priority to controlling inflation.

The Cabinet approved today a Bill to raise the pay scale of government employees.

The pay of civil servants in the general category class is to be raised by an average of 2.54 per cent to give them monthly incomes averaging 105,091 yen (£150).

The Bill took into consideration a 25 per cent inflation rate in the past year. Non-government workers won pay increases averaging 30 per cent this year.

The Economic Planning Agency said today that Japan's economy was heading for a decline of 2.7 per cent in the financial year ending in March.

The Federation of Economic Organizations said today that with its leadership problem solved, the Government should make an all-out effort to control inflation.—Reuter, UPI and AP.

British air defence system for Abu Dhabi

By Our Business News: Contracts worth over £35m have been won by British space companies, it was said yesterday.

The British Aircraft Corporation has won an order from Government of Abu Dhabi for £35m for its Rapier anti-air defence system. The Rapier system to be exported to the United Arab Emirates will be worth £211 million during 1974 to £100m.

The order, which reflects increasing recognition of the Rapier system's importance in the Middle Eastern countries, creates BAC's export book to a record £622m.

The Abu Dhabi contract involves a number of British-made systems including Iranian Government and a staff of Oman have a placed order for systems this year.

The Rapier system is in operation with the I Air Force and an A country which has not named.

The other major contract worth £9m, has been awarded to Hawker Siddeley Dynamics will be the main contract for the building of the space launch the European time communications satellite Maros, for the European Research Organization.

In addition, a consortia of European companies, headed by Marconi Defence Systems GEC subsidiary, has awarded the contract to the satellite. This contract worth an additional £11m.

Maros, scheduled to be launched in late 1977, will be operational forerunner of a world-wide maritime communications services.

Rains end three to harvest

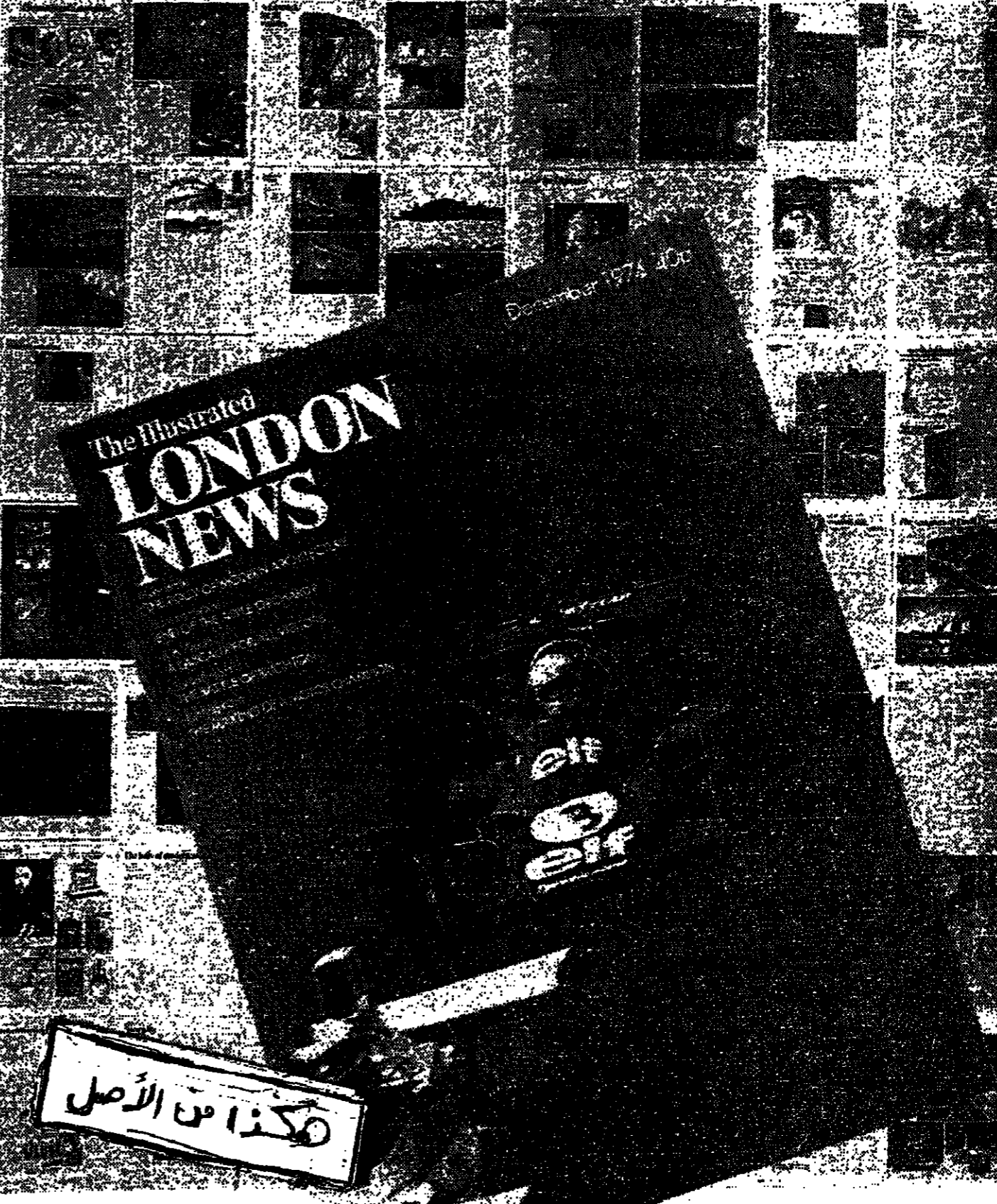
Rawalpindi, Dec 3.—To relief of millions of Pakistan farmers, 24 hours of intense rain have ended drought-threatening recession wheat harvest.

The rains, stretching from Khyber Pass in the north to southern port of Karachi, after a three-month drier which left Pakistan's river their lowest recorded level.—AP.

Landslide victory

Toronto, Dec 3.—Mr D Crombie won a landslide victory for a second term as mayor Toronto last night, easily defeating 10 opponents.—UPI.

164 pages of words and pictures



in the December issue including:
Peter Blake on the folly of modern architecture
Edward Hymns on the end of the apple orchard
R.A. Weale on a substitute Lascary
Sheila Lynford on the battle of Brighton
and John Blunsden on the making of a champion plus many other features and the LLN's guide to events.

On sale now, 40p

VERSEAS

Experts puzzled by disaster at 217m Pakistan dam

Our Special correspondent reports on the disaster at the 217m Pakistan dam, detailing the construction, the explosion, and the resulting damage to the surrounding area.

Is modern medicine really a major threat to health?

Modern, advanced medicine has become a major threat to health, causing society damage which outweighs any of its benefits, according to the theologian-philosopher Ivan Illich.

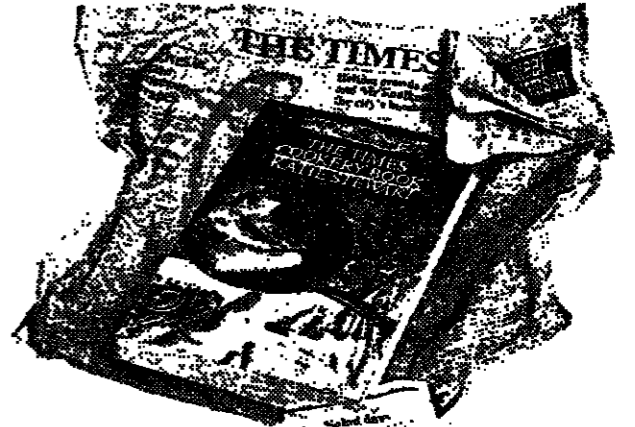
Illich, who was born in Vienna, received his academic training at the Gregorian University in Rome. He worked as a priest in New York and as a university teacher in Puerto Rico.

Illich is absolutely right when he states that the general health of a community depends far more on its environment and its socioeconomic state than on the medical care it receives.

Share your Christmas with a stranger

Dear Sir. It is the custom for families to come together to celebrate Christmas. There are in our country some 82,000 students from all over the world.

Fish and chips isn't the only meal you find in a newspaper!



Dr Tony Smith

gradually stir in a generous 1 pint of the fish cooking liquor. The warm liquid will blend in quickly and smoothly.

Every week, Katie Stewart has a different meal for you in The Times. Katie's cookery columns are such vital kitchen equipment.

THE TIMES COOKERY BOOK 95p illustrated Published December 6th

Mexican guerrilla leader killed in battle

Mexico City, Dec 3.—Senor Cabanas, a guerrilla leader, was shot dead yesterday in a battle with the Mexican army.



David Franklin

Katie Stewart Wine for the fish out of water

The addition of wine really does make a difference to the flavour of recipes, and with fish, the transformation is dramatic.

usually a tablespoon or two of cream is stirred in at the end. In some recipes a sauce made this way is enriched by stirring in egg yolk and cream.

Red Cross gives medical aid to Kurdish fighters

Our Correspondent reports on the Red Cross providing medical aid to Kurdish fighters in Iraq.

Students and police fight in mosque

Kuala Lumpur, Dec 3.—Police fired hundreds of tear gas shells in clashes with university students today.

Toy guns recommended by soviet psychiatrist

Moscow, Dec 3.—A Soviet psychiatrist said today that it was good for children to play with toy guns.

LUXURY BATHROOM FIXTURES SALE

Adamsez washbasins, w.c.s, baths etc., in exclusive colours and white. Taps in gold and chrome. END OF RANGE CLEARANCE SALE

'I can't face my future'

'I'm hungry, I live in a slum, and have little chance of growing up to enjoy a decent life. Please help me!'



Defence spending to be cut by £4,700m over 10 years: Nato remains first call on resources

MR MASON, Secretary of State for Defence (Barnsley, Lab.), in a statement, said: On March 21 I announced the start of the most extensive and most intensive review of our system of defence ever undertaken by a British Government in peacetime. The proposals which I will outline are the result of a careful study of the relevant considerations—defence, political, industrial and financial. They are designed for the circumstances which we must expect over the next 10 years.

requirements and the level of resources we are devoting to them. The Government has reached provisional conclusions about the force levels involved and the implications for our commitments, for the armed forces and for the economy.

We are today beginning our consultations with our allies in Nato. These consultations will be thorough and genuine. They are not to last into the next year. We are also consulting our Commonwealth partners concerned and the other Governments in other parts of the world who will or might be affected. We shall also consult both sides of industry.

power defence arrangements in South-East Asia with the exception of the countries covered, we shall continue to meet the increased air defence system. The consubstantive provisions of the five power defence arrangements would, however, remain in force until we have reached an agreement with the armed forces and defence authorities of our partners.

given to maintaining as far as possible the level and quality of our front-line forces. We shall ensure them in a manner commensurate with their roles and responsibilities, and restructure and reduce the support area to match the new size and shape of the front-line.

ing an outcome which, while preserving undiminished security for all the countries covered, would help to create a more stable relationship in the area at a lower level of forces.

being made within the alliance to increase standardization in equipment and eliminate duplication in research and development. Our proposals would involve reducing manpower by about 35,000.

Our decision will, I repeat, £300m in 1975-76, about £500 million in 1976-77, and some £750 million in 1977-78. In total, I wish to emphasize one point. No such process of adaptation of the armed forces, or any organization, to a modified set of commitments and capabilities at a lower level of resources has been made without difficulty.

Minister and chiefs of staff agree new posture can be maintained

MR PETER WALKER, Opposition spokesman on defence (Worcester, C), questioning Mr Mason, said: When the Government says we have 30 per cent more men under arms than Nato, three times as many tanks and twice as many aircraft, it is spending more on defence than Nato, three times as much.

If we are to achieve our aim of getting down to 4.5 per cent of the GNP by 1983-84 we shall pay less than Nato, slightly above the French, and we shall have brought down the commitment to carrying out our NATO obligations.

We are collectively, ministers and chiefs of staff, satisfied that our posture is good. (Interruption) Our posture is good and it can be maintained.

MR BOURNE, Minister of State (Barrow-in-Furness, Lab)—The Government intend to introduce a Bill in the new year, if we cannot bring it in earlier. This will require employers to consult the trade unions in a number of circumstances.

establishment, will be required to give 90 days' notice. I hope this will assist those who are employed on employees' contracts who need to give advance notice of redundancies, and to have consultations with trade unions.

MR FOOT, Secretary of State for Employment (Ebbw Vale, Lab.), moving the second reading of the Trade Union (Amendment) Bill, said: I carried out the Labour Party's pledge to repeal the Industrial Relations Act, 1971.

held their post in Fleet Street for many long years. He was told by some of the newspaper editors that it was not familiar in the days of Beaverbrook and Northcliffe but not in these enlightened days.

subscribe to the principle of freedom of the press and of media in relation to the collection of news. It is the duty of comment and criticism, to eliminate distortion, news presentation and censorship; and to ensure that the dissemination of news is accurate, avoiding any distortion of fact and falsification of news.

Big firms to give 90 days notice of redundancies

MR TERENCE WALKER (Kingswood, Lab) asked what steps the Secretary of State for Labour would take to prevent employees being made redundant at short notice.

MR BOOTH, Minister of State (Barrow-in-Furness, Lab)—The Government intend to introduce a Bill in the new year, if we cannot bring it in earlier. This will require employers to consult the trade unions in a number of circumstances.

MR WALKER—Employers must be made aware of this because there have been one or two cases in my constituency of instant redundancy. It is worrying to trade unionists and workers. I hope employers will be made forcibly aware of this.

MR BOOTH—Parts are in draft form, others are not completed. We have asked employers and others interested in the Bill to give their views. Most of that has been done. Discussions are continuing on certain parts which are controversial.

MR SEDGWICK (Luton, West, Lab)—Is the 2.8 per cent level of unemployment—653,000 people—acceptable or unacceptable? Would the trade union movement be justified in advising its members to adopt a non-redundancy policy?

MR FOOT—The level of unemployment is unacceptable. In the Bill we are seeking to establish a right to information, to have a right to information and notification, which would enable them to decide whether to adopt a non-redundancy policy.

MR PRIOR, Opposition spokesman on employment (Lewes, C), during a question time changes with the Secretary of State for Employment the social contract, said: Parts of the social contract are not the social contract at all, but the socialist contract.

MR FOOT—The level of unemployment is unacceptable. In the Bill we are seeking to establish a right to information, to have a right to information and notification, which would enable them to decide whether to adopt a non-redundancy policy.

Need to make progress on Equal Pay Act

MR ROOKER (Birmingham, Lab) asked the Secretary of State for Employment for a new promotional campaign for the Equal Pay Act.

MR FOOT (Ebbw Vale, Lab)—We started a publicity campaign on equal pay in the press on November 1. To make those employers who have not made progress aware of the need to do so. We want all employers to realize that if they employ both men and women they must pay them equal pay for equal work.

MR MASON—This has been a tortuous path to tread, but I believe honestly and sincerely that we have the right balance. I would hope that Mrs. Foot's patriotic and I believe that she should be and as I am, will stand by it.

MR KILROY-SILK (Ormskirk, Lab) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what steps he had taken to refer to the Industrial Arbitration Board in 1975 under the terms of the Equal Pay Act 1970.

MR JOHN FRASER, Under Secretary—I am writing to both sides of a number of negotiating bodies and asking them to refer to the Industrial Arbitration Board in 1975 under the terms of the Equal Pay Act 1970.

MR JOHN FRASER, Under Secretary (Lambeth, Norwood, Lab)—A steering group under the chairmanship of the Secretary of State was set up in 1973. This group now meets under the chairmanship of a work research unit which is set up within the department following a recommendation of the steering group.

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Parliamentary Notices

House of Lords Today at 2.30: Debate on urban housing. House of Commons Today at 2.30: Motion on Church of England (Worship and Discipline) Bill. Second reading.

After LORD WINTERBOTTOM, Lord in Waiting, repeated the Commons statement, LORD CARRINGTON (C), Leader of the Opposition, said in descriptive and through review of defence ever undertaken by a British Government in peacetime.

MR PALMER (Bristol, North-East, Lab)—At the end of the day we can still make an adequate contribution to the defence of freedom in Europe and the world?

MR MASON—Yes. I can give that an affirmative answer. (Interruption) I am a Secretary of State for Defence and I am a member of the House of Commons. I would not like to see the defence of this country in jeopardy.

MR JOHNSTON (Liverpool, L)—Is it a question of telling our NATO allies that we are going to reduce our defence spending? Or is it a question of telling our NATO allies that we are going to reduce our defence spending?

MR MASON—That is true. Our American allies are keen that we should remain in the eastern Atlantic. We are going to maintain a strong naval presence in the eastern Atlantic to keep those approaches clear if necessary for European reinforcement.

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Hard core of weaponry retained

House of Lords

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Closed shop and editors: Mr Foot seeking a cure that is workable

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Better to ask questions in the House

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Work research unit set up

DR MAURICE MILLER (East Kilbride, Lab) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what action was being taken to improve work satisfaction and the quality of working life.

MR JOHN FRASER, Under Secretary (Lambeth, Norwood, Lab)—A steering group under the chairmanship of the Secretary of State was set up in 1973. This group now meets under the chairmanship of a work research unit which is set up within the department following a recommendation of the steering group.

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Misprision of treason

MISPRISION OF TREASON. VISCOUNT HAILSHAM said whether was the Government's view if misprision of treason was still a criminal offence.

LORD HARRIS OF GREENICH, Minister of State for the Home Office—Although the existence of a common law offence is a matter for the courts, I have no reason to doubt that this offence will continue to exist unless it is abolished by statute.

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Talks offered on unwanted school

The Arbitration Bill was read the third time.

LORD CLIFFORD OF CHUDLEY, moving the second reading of the Arbitration (Amendment) Bill, said it was to allow the small, often isolated, community whose only village centre was a school, to have a school which would be sold to the highest bidder and the proceeds to go elsewhere in the diocese.

What moral right had anyone to take away the heart of a small community? All the parties concerned should get together to solve the problems with Government help. Legalised robbery of the poor was a crime against society.

LORD CROWTHER-HUNT, Minister of State for Education and Science, said that under the Arbitration (Amendment) Bill, premises of denominational voluntary schools were closed the Secretary of State could authorize the premises to be sold to the highest bidder and the proceeds to go elsewhere in the diocese.

The Bishop of Manchester's Bill, which would give a veto to the Church of England in the sale of premises, would be a serious blow to the diocese.



Traditional and modern in Manila
a colourful jeepney outside the Cultural Centre

If you want to know where to expand overseas, look where Barclays Bank International are opening new offices.

The Philippines. It has had a working partnership with the United States that goes all the way back to the Spanish-American War.

Since January 1st, 1974, the relationship has not changed, but a few other things have. U.S. goods now pay the same duties as those of any other country.

So this is a very good time for any European manufacturer to consider setting up here. There is no doubt that you would have a lot going for you. The government is doing all it can to encourage useful investment. Labour is plentiful, and there are no language problems – the commercial

tongue is English. Manufacturers of machine goods and those involved in minerals (for example, copper, manganese and nickel), sugar, coconut oil and other agricultural products, will find much to interest them.

Barclays Bank International have established an office here, in busy Manila, to help you take advantage of the opportunities opening up. In many instances, we can anticipate your needs and offer you original solutions to your problems.

Barclays Bank International are expanding into every area of the world where we see a bright future for internationally minded companies. Already we have over

1,700 offices in 60 countries, including all the world's major financial centres. Indeed, we can offer you a world of banking.

If you would like to know more about trading with the Philippines, contact Mr. H. B. Drewery in Manila – or in this country, see your local Barclays branch manager, or get in touch with our International Division at 168 Fenchurch Street, London EC3P 3HP. (Telephone 01-283 8989.)



More offices in more countries than any other bank.

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INSTITUTE OF GEOLOGICAL SCIENCES
LAND AGENTS
Applications are invited for posts of Land Agent (Professional and Technology Officer Grade I, II and III).

Qualifications and Experience
Professional and Technology Officer
Grade I and II
Candidates must have passed or have been exempted from the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors examination of the RICS Land Agency and Agricultural Division of Valuation Estate Agency and Planning Division.

Professional and Technology Officer
Grade III
Candidates should have obtained an ONC or equivalent qualification in an appropriate subject, e.g. Agriculture or Estate Management and Valuation.

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RESEARCH COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT (GRADUATE)
AFTER a short period of socialisation this person will carry out research and investigations, and produce reports on a variety of aspects of the Administration Department's work.

A CHANCE TO MOVE
Offered to a O A level trainee in the field of commercial experience but not essential. Salary with special allowance £1,400-£2,000.

REACH FOR THE SKY
Why not, if you are between 16 and 21 years of age, qualified to O or A level and have a keen interest in aviation, you are currently registered with the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) and are a member of the British Airline Pilots' Association (BALPA) and the Royal Aeronautical Society (RAeS).

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AGENCY, W1
INTERNATIONAL
MEDICAL PERSONNEL
An interesting variety of clinical and hospital work, temporary and permanent.

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ASSISTANT
From £2,000
Skin merchants near London require a male or female assistant, German speaking, with a good knowledge of the skin trade.

CONFIDENTIAL private clerk. See general part of Secretariat/General.
OFFICE ASSISTANT
A young lady with a good knowledge of the office and a good knowledge of the office and a good knowledge of the office.

Does a puzzle challenge you to solve it?
If you've always enjoyed flexing your mental muscles, become an Inspector of Taxes.
Your job? To determine the tax liability of individuals and of companies large and small.

HONOURS GRADUATES - a career that appeals to reason
SALES AND MARKETING
RETAIL SALES AND MARKETING
Our Retail Division is searching for - (1) BUYERS (MALE) £5,000-PLUS

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University of Rhodesia
SENIOR LECTURESHIPS/LECTURESHIPS IN PHILOSOPHY
Applications are invited for two appointments in the Department of Philosophy.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS
University of Otago
DUNEDIN, NEW ZEALAND
APPOINTMENTS IN ECONOMICS
Applications are invited for the following appointments in the Department of Economics.

ACCOUNTS MANAGER
Accountant/bookkeeper required for a medium-sized manufacturing company. The successful candidate will be responsible for the general management of the accounts department.

ASSISTANT TO ACCOUNTANT
With Part II or H.N.D. in business studies for specialist work in the accounts department of a large company.

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GOOD JOBS, country wide. Apply to: Jobcentre, Princes House, 100, Strand, London, W.C.2R. 7477-7.

Flinders University of South Australia
POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP
Applications are invited for a Research Fellowship (tenable for 12 months) in the Department of Physical Sciences.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS
University of Sussex
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Applications are invited for the position of Examinations Officer responsible for the administration and running of the University Examinations.

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ARMIDALE, NEW SOUTH WALES
VISITING POSITION IN ECONOMICS
Applications are invited for a Visiting Position in Economics in the Department of Economics.

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LANGUAGE CENTRE
Applications are invited for the position of Lecturer in the Language Centre.

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS
INSTITUTE OF TRANSPORT
RESEARCH ASSISTANT IN COMPUTING UNIT
Applications are invited for the position of Research Assistant in the Computing Unit.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
Applications are invited for the position of Lecturer in the Department of Physics.

UNIVERSITY OF DUNDEE
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
Applications are invited for the position of Lecturer in the Department of Physics.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS
BOTANICAL GARDEN: DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
Applications are invited for the position of Lecturer in the Department of Botany.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
Applications are invited for the position of Lecturer in the Department of Botany.

EDUCATIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS
LORD WANDSWORTH FOUNDATION
Applications are invited for about 20 Foundation Awards for entry to Lord Wandsworth College in September, 1975.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC
POSTGRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS, 1975
Applications are invited from graduates of British universities and from others of equivalent status, for the following awards (all tenable for one year):

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
INSTITUTE OF COMMONWEALTH STUDIES
RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS AND JUNIOR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS
Applications are invited for Junior Research Fellowships and Junior Research Fellowships in the Institute of Commonwealth Studies.

UNIVERSITY OF HULL
M.Sc. IN COMPUTATIONAL AND STATISTICAL METHODOLOGY
The Department of Mathematics offers a two-year M.Sc. programme in Computational and Statistical Methodology.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC
ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS, 1975
A number of scholarships are available for players of stringed instruments (violin, viola, violoncello and double bass).

UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK
POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOW IN MOLECULAR BEAM SCATTERING
Applications are invited for a Postdoctoral Research Fellowship in the Department of Molecular Sciences.

UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE
WILFRED HALL FELLOWSHIP
Applications are invited for the Wilfred Hall Fellowship in the Department of English.

UNIVERSITY OF DUNDEE
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
Applications are invited for the position of Lecturer in the Department of Physics.

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA
DEPARTMENT OF LINGUISTICS
Applications are invited for the position of Lecturer in the Department of Linguistics.

UNIVERSITY OF READING
READERSHIP IN ITALIAN HISTORY
Applications are invited for the Readership in Italian History in the Department of Italian Studies.

Worcester College, Oxford
FELLOWSHIP IN LAW
The college proposes to elect a Fellow in Law in 1975.

ST. AUDRIES SCHOOL
West Quantoxhead
Taunton
The Governors invite applications for the post of HEAD (man or woman) of this INDEPENDENT PUBLIC BOARDING SCHOOL (270 girls, aged 9 to 18).

FREE INDIVIDUAL ADVICE
SCHOOLS and other educational institutions are invited to apply for free individual advice from the TRUMAN & KNIGHT EDUCATIONAL TRUST.

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The Governors invite applications for the post of HEAD (man or woman) of this INDEPENDENT PUBLIC BOARDING SCHOOL (270 girls, aged 9 to 18).

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ENTERTAINMENTS

When telephoning use prefix 01, only outside London Metropolitan Area

OPERA AND BALLET

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE Covent Garden... ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA... OPERA HOUSE Covent Garden...

THEATRES

PLACE D'ARMES... THE MALE OF THE SPECIES... THE DANNY LA RUE SHOW... SATURDAY SUNDAY MONDAY...

THEATRES

THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE... ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA... OPERA HOUSE Covent Garden...

THEATRES

THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE... ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA... OPERA HOUSE Covent Garden...

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THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE... ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA... OPERA HOUSE Covent Garden...

CINEMAS

SCENE 4... THE MALE OF THE SPECIES... THE DANNY LA RUE SHOW...

EXHIBITIONS

SPINK... EXHIBITION OF MODERNISTS... KING STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1.

EXHIBITIONS

1974 ROYAL SMITHFIELD SHOW... EXHIBITION OF MODERNISTS...

ART EXHIBITIONS

AGNEW GALLERY... EXHIBITION OF MODERNISTS... KING STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1.

ART EXHIBITIONS

BLACKMAN KAUFMAN GALLERY... EXHIBITION OF MODERNISTS...

ART EXHIBITIONS

DAVID ELLIS-JONES... EXHIBITION OF MODERNISTS...

ART EXHIBITIONS

GERALD M. NORMAN GALLERY... EXHIBITION OF MODERNISTS...

ART EXHIBITIONS

LEGER GALLERY... EXHIBITION OF MODERNISTS...

ART EXHIBITIONS

MARLBOROUGH GALLERY... EXHIBITION OF MODERNISTS...

ART EXHIBITIONS

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ART EXHIBITIONS

NEW GRAFTON GALLERY... EXHIBITION OF MODERNISTS...

ART EXHIBITIONS

O'HANA GALLERY... EXHIBITION OF MODERNISTS...

ART EXHIBITIONS

PATRICK SEALE GALLERY... EXHIBITION OF MODERNISTS...

THE ARTS

Max Wall... Photograph by Donald Cooper... The Entertainer Greenwich...

THE ARTS

Irving Wardle... Britannia has slipped a good deal further under the waves in the 17 years since John Osborne's play first appeared...

THE ARTS

London debuts... Piano accompanist or partner? Helen Armstrong's violin recital recently resolved this perennial problem...

THE ARTS

Four revivals at Covent Garden... During this month and next the Royal Opera will revive four separate operas at Covent Garden...

THE ARTS

London debuts... David Essex is a phenomenon, starting out from London's East End as an unsuccessful rock drummer-cum-singer...

THE ARTS

London debuts... Giuseppe Barbino Purcell Room... The harsh roughness might have been lessened if Mr Barbino had fully taken the measure of the acoustic...

THE ARTS

London debuts... Paul Griffiths... The clarinet, whether alone or with piano accompaniment, has a good twentieth-century repertory...

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Bernard Levin

Sour faces at the chimpanzees' cocoa party

It is reported that at the Sherwood Zoo, in Nottingham, monkeys have taken to throwing their bed-time cocoa over the keeper bringing it, such uncouth behaviour apparently being provoked (though it is not entirely clear how the monkeys conveyed the precise reason for their displeasure) by the fact that, because of the sugar shortage, the cocoa is now being served unsweetened. (Yes, madam, they have tried saccharine, and the monkeys are not to be deceived, drenching the keepers with the stuff even when it is positively oozing Hermesetas.)

No doubt many of you will react to this news with indignation, reflecting that if human beings have to put up with sugarless cocoa, so can a miserable lot of monkeys: some will go further and mutter that if they are going to get as uppity as that then it's about time the furry little bleeders were cut up for Kattomeat. (Only kidding, Kattomeat!) More reflective readers will conclude that, sweetened or unsweetened, cocoa is such a horrible drink anyway that the monkeys are showing a curiously selective fastidiousness in throwing it over the keepers only when it is served without sugar. I am much of this opinion myself, and so was Chesterton:

Tea, although an Oriental, is a Gentleman at least: Cocoa is a cad and coward. Cocoa is a vulgar beast. Cocoa is a dull, distasteful, lying, crawling cad and clown. And may very well be grateful to the foot that takes him down.

Others, again, will simply assume that the episode is one more proof that the world is going barmy, and these will have their conviction greatly strengthened when I tell them that the authorities at the zoo in question have appealed to housewives in the area to send along any sugar they do not need.

But I thought immediately of the famous chimpanzees' tea party.

Some of nature's showoffs

This engaging performance used to take place regularly once a week (I think even more often in the early days) at the London Zoo, and was one of the few animal acts ever devised that was not utterly revolting (I once saw, at a circus, a troupe of performing bears which were not only compelled to ride bicycles, but had been equipped with frilly skirts and monstrous brassieres, and the chilling nastiness of the episode was only made more intense by the sad, patient dignity of the tormented beasts), because there can be no doubt that chimpanzees, like seals, and for that matter human beings, are among nature's showoffs, and are quite well aware that they are entertaining the onlookers. (Horses, in such spectacular activities as those of the Vienna Riding School, are in any case doing what is natural to them; trained animal behaviour only becomes a performance, and therefore with the very few exceptions mentioned—objectionable, when they are doing something wholly different from what they would



"Mr Pickwick and I hope you'll join us to bring happiness to lonely old people this Christmas."

Harry Secombe
"I also hope you're looking forward to a Christmas with friends, good food and warmth. When you're old and alone Christmas is the loneliest day of the year, for your memories return. You know the happiness that's in other people's homes—and the sad silence in yours. Send the gift that will help someone in a miserable, cold room to move to a friendly Help the Aged flat—or put something towards one of the Day Centres that do so much to cheer up lonely old folks. For every £3 you'll add £60 towards extra flats, because of loans. You'll give happiness for years to come (and you can't say that of the £5 you may spend on a turkey). If you want to recall happy times with someone dear to you, £150 names a flat." Put some Christmas joy in an envelope and share some happiness this Christmas. The Hon. Treasurer, the Rt. Hon. Lord Maybray-King, Help the Aged, Room T6, 8 Denman Street, London W1A 2AP.

Like it or not, our society is based on the theory of capitalism

The health and vigour of a mature political democracy must depend on unhindered debate between opposing philosophies. This process is imperilled if the scales are tilted so far one way that it becomes difficult to win a hearing for the broad concept of liberal capitalism that has been sustained by some of the finest minds of this century; Keynes, Mises, Popper, Robbins, Hayek, Friedman...

Yet we are in danger of reaching a point where intellectual discourse is sterilized by populist slogans and scolding. Even leading "capitalists" are infected with an enfeebling guilt complex that makes them almost willing accomplices in the destruction of free markets which (as Bernard Levin warned last month) are the foundation of our freedoms: the right to vote—or even to strike.

No attack on economic freedom has proved more corrosive than the spread of the motion that its material superiority is fatally flawed by its moral inferiority to a centrally directed, socialist economy. Wilhelm Böppe the Christian author of *The Humane Economy* and tenacious critic of national socialism, used to say that, even if capitalism were not the best engine of material welfare, it would still merit our highest allegiance as the most moral social order available to fallen man. So I agree with Raymond Fletcher that the grand debate should start from the ethical credentials of alternative economic arrangements.

Even individuals who strive to make the highest moral order of moral conduct are moved by a complex mixture of motives. Adam Smith, who wrote *The Theory of Moral Sentiments*, thought that the most pervasive driving force in economic life is the effort of every man to better his condition. This concept explains the stricture that "capitalism" panders to selfishness, when what is meant is that individuals will exert themselves most keenly to advance the welfare of family, friends, locality, clubs, church or any other cause about which they care.

Some may wish it otherwise; but Adam is very far gone from original righteousness, as the Prayer Book reminds us and I suspect most Jews, Humanists and Don't Knows will recognize the self-serving weakness of their own nature. Which social/economic system provides the most fitting environment for man as he now is to live out his daily life and labour? Which system will function tolerably despite human frailty and fallibility? Does the fallen nature of man best accord with an open order of dispersed initiative which creates cohesion and harmony by harnessing self-interest through a direct link between effort and reward to achieve voluntary cooperation in production and exchange? Or should we applaud the collectivist vision which repudiates self-interest and elevates social goals that can be procured at the cost of private choices only by increasingly coercive central commands?

Certainly, "capitalism", like nature itself, favours the strong and flees of foot, but the demography of laissez faire has not stopped societies resting on economic freedom from using taxation to level the field and tame Liberal capitalism does not operate in a vacuum but within a framework of law, enriched in the West by philanthropy, voluntary societies, civic pride, individual example... Alfred Marshall, the Liberal economist, appeals to the strongest motives. It leaves ample scope for the highest.

Although the published agenda for last week's Labour Party conference was scrapped to make way for a discussion on reorganization of the party structure, that structure was changed scarcely at all, except in trivial respects. I never expected it to be of course. The Labour Party, which exists to change society, is almost unconquerably resistant to change in itself. The chief trouble with the structure as we now have to live with it is that it institutionalizes opposition between the party and its own leadership. The leader is elected by the MPs, and for good reasons. It would be unworkable to have a Prime Minister who could not count on the day-to-day support of his own party in the House of Commons. And it would be impossible in a democracy, because incompatible with democracy, for any body outside Parliament to have the power to elect the leader. Representatives follow a leader not of their choosing.

It might be possible to have two different individuals as head of the government and head of the party, but in this case one of them would be little more than a functionary and figurehead. This has been the usual system of communist countries, where the Party rules through the government as its administrative arm. But this system is feasible only in a totalitarian society where the same party is permanently in power. The MPs, then, choose the leader. But neither he nor they decide what the official policy is to be. In fact, incredible though it must appear to rational outsiders, the people who choose the leader have no votes at all in the assembly which decides policy. This is the annual party conference, where MPs may attend *ex officio* and speak, but not vote. Official Labour Party policy consists of all resolutions passed by the annual conference with a two-thirds majority. The votes are mostly cast by trade unions. To assemble delegates to last week's conference were empowered to vote on behalf of 6,073,000 people, and of these votes 5,385,000 were cast by trade union delegates and 642,000 by constituency party delegates.

This means, then, that the Labour Party's policy and its structure are chosen by two separate and only marginally overlapping bodies with different power bases. The only constitutional link between them in terms of votes is the fact that it is the constituency parties, with less than an eighth of the votes at the policymaking conference, which select the people who elect the leader. The system virtually ensures that for some of the time the official policy is one thing while what the party's leader and MPs actually do is something else. The probability of divergence between the Parliamentary Labour Party and the annual conference is firmly built into the party's structure, which is such that even if the way policy were arrived at were impeccably democratic it would still be a matter of luck whether or not the leader and the other MPs were in full agreement with it. Much of the time, inevitably, they are not.

Fortunately, when election time comes round the leadership is empowered to select a manifesto from the wide range of variegated—and in some cases mutually incompatible—resolutions which conference has passed with the requisite two-thirds majority. The horse trading that goes on at this stage is a political education in itself, especially since it is this process alone that enables the party to get a mandate from the electorate which the MPs wholeheartedly support. For the rest, the system too often leaves them little practical alternative but to—in the words of the famous complaint—fall to carry out conference decisions.

Labour candidates are the interface between the Labour movement and society. They alone submit themselves to election by the whole population—elections in which 70-odd per cent of the voters vote. They are selected in the first place at the grass roots level by the active local party workers, who jealously keep this prerogative to themselves. Transport House can do little or nothing to influence them, and neither can the government, nor the other MPs. Furthermore, if at any time they turn against their MP they can refuse to renominate him at the ensuing general election.

By contrast the delegates to conference are represented commonly only 6,000,000 people. More than 5,000,000 of these are trade unionists whose leaders are elected through ballots in which, on average, not much more than 10 per cent of the voters vote. Many informed estimates have been made of the proportion of that 5,000,000 for whom these leaders cast conference votes who themselves vote for Conservative, Liberal, Communist or other candidates in national and local elections: the estimates differ, of course, but there is general agreement that it cannot number less than a million.

Quite apart from that, if one examines those union executive committees which decide how the block votes are to be used, one finds men on some of them who are not members of the Labour Party at all—indeed, a few are members of opposing parties, for instance the Communist Party. Only in rural old England, and perhaps Kurdistan, could one hope to find a great political party giving opponents a voice in deciding how a million votes are to be cast at its annual conference on behalf of people who do not support it. The whole thing is too Gilbertian for words. And lovable with it, you may say, would agree. But there are hardly acceptable credentials for a body whose decisions are going to bind a democratically elected government of all the people.

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‘Do those most eagerly seeking to deprive others of “privileges” set an example by adopting a simple life-style or do they appear to thrive on the trappings of power?’

Yet, because what Samuel Brittan has called “the corrected market economy” puts a high value on freedom for consumers and so for producers, it confines governmental coercion to specific public goods not amenable to competitive supply. National defence, internal law and order, standards of safety, honest weights and measures (including money) and government guarantee of basic needs—in cash or kind—go back beyond Beveridge or Lloyd George to the first Elizabethans.

In contrast, the approach favoured increasingly by all three parties since the war gives priority to collective consumption, uniformity, equality—even where human conditions differ. It extends the range of public goods by enforcing “social objectives” in the production and distribution of the list of everyday personal goods and services. Economic freedom is consistent with prescribing a minimum standard of education, medical care, pensions, housing; collectivism drives on towards a monopoly of state provision outlawing private effort, preference and supply.

If human nature were immaculate, social goals would establish themselves more or less spontaneously. If we were not “all socialists now” we would at least be fit to dwell in a collectivist paradise without the tensions, temptations and torments caused by frustrated private purpose. As it is, collectivism must apply increasing coercion to over-ride individual striving and keep wayward man on the prescribed straight and narrow. That is why the further we depart from a recognizable “capitalism” the faster we slide towards authoritarianism.

Moral growth for individuals springs from the exercise of choice. There is no moral merit in “doing good” at gunpoint. Merciless taxation—rising to 98 per cent on private income—blesses neither giver nor taker: it leaves the victor with the choice of acquiescing in legalized theft, fiddling his tax returns or fleeing while he may. Thus the denial of economic freedom induces schizophrenia or corrupts the governed. But does it foster virtue among the governors? If there are not enough saints to form a cabinet, let alone supply the armies to enforce its commands, how can we expect them in charge to serve the “public interest” instead of feathering their nests? Do those most eagerly seeking

power to deprive others of “privileges” set an example by adopting a simple life-style? Or do they appear to thrive on the trappings of power?

Consider how corruption has already tarnished the selfless ideals of those who would centralize power for noble ends. Observe how politicians who in theory most recoil from the sordid play of self-interest, in practice promote a daily, deafening appeal to covetousness. In my lifetime it has been politicians describing themselves as “socialists” or “progressive conservatives” who—with few honourable exceptions like Sir Stafford Cripps—have more often led the field in promising voters self-enrichment at the expense of landlords, profiteers, speculators or some other convenient—even non-existent—minority. Beneath the moral-political crusade invariably dwells a careful, corrupting calculation about the short-term material self-interest of at least a working majority of the electorate.

The “unacceptable face” of human nature is far worse in government than in business where competition and law can set limits to the harm that bad men will do. So I conclude that the avoidable excesses of the profit (and wage) maximization incentive under economic freedom are as nothing compared to the incalculable moral hazards of the vote-maximization appeal by which collectivists entice us to surrender power to them. And for what? Phipps's mess of political potage which now threatens both individual freedom and national solvency.

Ralph Harris
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Bryan Magee

A strange way to run a party, but it works

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Why Scots teachers are angry
Anger and disruption are running high through the Scottish education system. Once proudly regarded as an exemplar, the service now sees about to inflict severe damage on the career prospects of thousands of its pupils. But present discontent is more than a dispute over teacher pay. It represents a range of antagonism within the system and among the teaching organizations which cases understaffed and overworked schools, growing indiscipline and poor facilities have aggravated. The pay issue has been a catalyst for deeper grievances but the “derisorious” offer by Mr William R. Secretary of State for Scotland of a £100 interim award prove to be a final unit straw.

There are 57,000 teachers in Scotland, of whom 42,000 belong to the Educational Institute of Scotland, 7,000 to the Scottish Secondary Teachers Association, and about 3,000 to the Scottish Schoolmasters Association, leaving about 5,000 without union representation. The EIS claims during the past two months to have injected a sense of urgency into teachers who were normally having support such action against authority in the east and west of Scotland, unofficial groups formed as outsiders to the official campaign, adding an extra week to the strike and an immediate £10. They also demonstrated stronger action in the school. The EIS has now threatened that its members will not participate in preparing the new Certificate of Education which would seriously prejudice the cause of thousands of pupils. Other teaching organizations have withdrawn angrily to sidestep future action. So far the Institute has financed several strikes, in which 100,000 teachers have been involved by leaving the entire membership, but many teachers continue to mount strike action, scale likely to force the Government to pay more. Militants admit, too, that future decisions into account with the utmost seriousness, but it cannot be bound by them. If it could, a party which does not claim to contain even nominally more than 5,000,000 members out of a population of 56,000,000 and whose individual membership is in reality less than half a million, would have established itself above the constitution.

This is the tragedy of the Soviet Union, where an admittedly less representative party has established itself above the government, above the constitution, above its every corner. A zealot fringe of the British Labour movement would like us to start down that road without, most of them, having a realistic conception of what getting to the end of it would involve and does involve—a closed society with secret police in its every corner, an army of millions, a Gulag Archipelago. Their intentions are good. But the road to eastern Europe is paved with good intentions. The great bulk of the Labour movement rests safe and secure in the relaxed determination that it will go no such far. Not is there even a danger. For no British party would get far along that road before it was routed at the polls. So what would be at stake, if anything at all were, would be whether Britain becomes totalitarian or whether or not the Labour Party remains a party of government. I am confident that it will.

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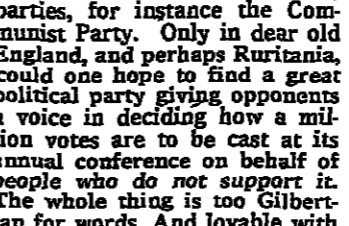
Ronald I

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Trust Houses Forte say that the average attendance at the Battersea Pleasure Gardens was the lowest since 1951, the Festival year. The company now proposes to close the gardens, as fewer than 84 million trapped their way through. How many visitors they are hoping to attract and just how much they are expecting them to spend in total, Trust Houses Forte say are the “secrets of our business”. The Chelsea, Putney, Wandsworth, Battersea, Clapham and Vauxhall Societies, however, think that enough alarm has already been generated to ensure that Wandsworth Council will refuse the required planning permission for the new park's buildings. Then they will fight the appeal together.

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Sorry to be the bearer of still more gloomy tidings, but people in the oil industry are now convinced that the price of petrol will rise to over £1 a gallon, probably next year. As proof of their concern, three trade organizations are to meet on December 17 to discuss the consequences of such an increase.

The three organizations are the Petrol Pump Manufacturers Association, the Institute of Petroleum and Veeder-Root Ltd, who make the mechanism which registers quantities and prices of sales on most mechanical pumps. The reason why they are meeting is that when the price goes over £1, the pump pricing mechanism will need modifying. Present pumps have a capability of registering prices up to 99.9p a gallon. If it went above that they would need an extra set of figures.

Veeder-Root is a subsidiary of an American firm which makes petrol pump price mechanisms for most countries of the world. Its British headquarters are in Dundee, where I telephoned Alec Dawson, the managing director, to ask him how his mechanisms could be modified. He spoke bafflingly of introducing a “double track right hand wheel system” but then mentioned a simpler idea. If garages could be persuaded to go metric next year, instead of by 1978 or later as is planned at present, then the problem would be solved. The metric equivalent of £1 a gallon would be about 25p a litre, and it would be some time before it went up to £1 a litre.

Yet it is unlikely that such a scheme would be acceptable to conservative British motorists, who would certainly see it as a subtle way of pushing prices up still further, like decimalization. It is likely that the organizations meeting on

December 17 will agree on modifications to the pumps. Even the present price of up to 99.9p a gallon is causing problems at the pumps—or at least rumours of problems—and it was these which started my researches into the question. A colleague in Scotland reported a conversation with a local pump salesman, who said that the high speed at which the pricing mechanism now had to whirr was proving too much for it, and breakdowns were becoming common.

Mechanics were becoming overwhelmed, he said, and he even gave a graphic description of what happened when the end came. “They make a terrible grinding sound and sort of explode internally”—like a motorist when faced with the bill for a full tank. People in the trade say they have heard these rumours but cannot substantiate them. Dawson of Veeder-Root says they are well capable of whirring at any speed up to 99.9p a gallon without damaging themselves. In Germany, the same mechanism of 90-odd pricing a litre, which meant spinning considerably faster. In Britain they still went at less than 200 revolutions per minute, and they could operate efficiently at anything up to 250 rpm. “We have heard these rumours”, he said. “But we have never been able to establish their veracity.” A spokesman at Shell-Mex &

The Times Diary

Planning for petrol at £1 a gallon

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BP said rather the same. “It's a matter we've got our eye on”, he said. “Obviously if they are working at nearly the price of a year ago, it must have an effect.”

And at Gilbarco, the British subsidiary of an American company which specialises in pump maintenance, I was told: “In my opinion there will be failures due to the faster counting rate. So far there have been one or two cases, but it is not a large problem.” Not so large a problem as how to find the money to afford motoring when the price goes above £1.

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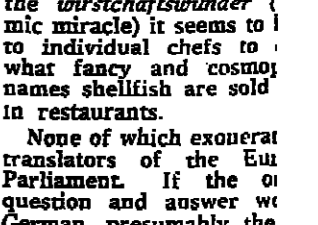
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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

ARE THEY THE RIGHT CUTS?

In his statement on defence policy yesterday Mr Roy Mason said that the Government's proposals take account of Britain's economic situation on the one hand and, on the other, the threat to our national security, the importance of Nato and our position as a leading European power with responsibilities overseas.

million annually by 1983. There is nothing exceptional about a government taking steps to reduce defence spending when it is in severe economic difficulties such as this government is in.

defence needs but least unpopular to the service hierarchies. The services have reduced the more modest parts of their operation and left unscathed weapon systems which are only appropriate as the apex of a broad-based military establishment which now no longer exists in Britain.

Academics and respect for truth

From Sir Keith Joseph, Conservative MP for Leeds, North-east Sir, Professor Griffith (November 23) denies my contention that some academics have lost their respect for truth. He challenges me to produce evidence of it.

consider that the truth of a proposition is less important than the effect which they anticipate that it will have. Speaking of the debate on heredity in human behaviour, a group of 50 eminent scientists, including three Nobel Prize winners, have been moved to declare (text in Encounter, December, 1972, pp 88-9) that "published positions are often misquoted and misrepresented; emotions appeal to replace scientific reasoning; arguments are directed against the man rather than against the evidence".

Threat to a women's hospital

From Dame Josephine Barnes and others Sir, May we draw your attention to the possibility that this hospital may be forced to close down? The Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital, staffed by women doctors, although small and lacking in some modern facilities, still seems to serve the purpose for which it was established by Elizabeth Garrett Anderson over 100 years ago.

and this seems to be regarded as an insuperable argument against retaining the hospital. Unfortunately the obstetric beds are housed in a separate building which is in a different district from the main hospital and discussions about its possible closure are proceeding separately. Such closure would result in the absurd anomaly of a women's hospital without a maternity unit unless, as suggested by the medical committee, obstetric beds be transferred to the main hospital.

ALL THE CAR MAKERS IN TROUBLE

Wherever one looks it seems that the world's great motor-car manufacturers are in trouble. In the United States, as the recession gathers pace, the major companies are all reporting unprecedented falls in orders. Detroit is taking on the aspects of an industrial disaster area.

at an end. If this were the case, it would have the most substantial repercussions for the future industrial and even social development of industrial countries. For the motor-car industry, directly and indirectly, has been the most important single engine of economic development in industrial countries for the past fifty years.

it also seems inevitable that there will be a decline in the total demand for cars. It is a situation which is likely to lead to a restriction in the range of cars on offer. The trend is likely to be towards greater standardization of product and fewer model changes, which were required as a sales attraction in a growing market.

Radio phone-in programmes

From the Managing Director of BBC Radio Sir, I am glad that Mr Butt, in his second article about the Radio London Call-in programme, has not renewed his original imputation against the integrity of the staff. It was unfair to a decent and responsible group of broadcasters.

repute, have taken part. In each programme I try to instill a warning about the impossibility of solving the social problems of our time by reflecting a lifetime's experience. Neither I nor Radio London is aware of previous public or private complaint which, considering an alleged half million listeners, is remarkable.

Measures against IRA

From Lord Kilbracken Sir, In view of your report in today's paper (November 30) on police intentions as a result of the new Act, I think it should be made clear (1) that it is not an offence for any person who joins the IRA before the Act became law to continue being a member, unless he has since taken part in its activities (see Section 1(7)); and (2) that the Act confers no right to exclude anyone from Britain on the grounds of his proved or suspected membership of the IRA, or sympathy therewith, unless the Secretary of State is satisfied that he "is concerned in the commission, preparation or instigation of acts of terrorism". (See Section 3(31)).

for terrorists would be counter-productive, since it would strengthen terrorist mythology and support by creating more sympathy. Against this possibility we have to balance Lord Chalfont's observation that "imprisoned terrorists are an obvious casus belli for their organizations, who are prepared to threaten massive acts of violence to secure their release" (November 25). Thus those who are against capital punishment do not at least in the case of political terrorism have a monopoly of utilitarian arguments.

Conditions of parole

From Mr Freddie Pentney You published (November 20) an article in the Chairman of the Parole Board on the subject of the "Employment and Parole". One of the authors of that report says I may be permitted to refer your columns to some of his views.

prisoners on release without too much delay. The words in the licence do not stop the parolee from leading an idle life if he so desires — it merely provides a mechanism for the revocation of parole. The decision of the Parole Board not to grant parole cannot be challenged. It is therefore essential that not only is it fair but is clearly seen to be fair. One of the objects of our report was to draw attention to certain areas in the employment field it was seen not to be fair. We very much regret that we have not convinced Sir Louis of the need for change.

against their will, of large numbers of Baltic (Latvian, Lithuanian and Estonian) citizens and Poles despite great pressure from the Soviet authorities. Some of the credit for this rests on the shoulders of British civil and military officers serving in the British Zone of Germany after the war who resolutely opposed the return of these people against their clearly, and often passionately, expressed will.

Break before university

From Dr Alec Dickson Sir, Must it be a job, in the conventional sense, that fills the gap between school and university? Today a majority of students undertake jobs during one or more of their vacations; as likely as not they do this to save money during school holidays.

One month later we were called to yet another meeting with the planning officers, who strongly urged that finer readjustments be made to our scheme. In the meantime we were continuing to receive requests for extension of time which we granted. Three months later we were called to a further meeting with the town planning officers, who now said that they raised no technical objection to our proposals.

Punishment for terrorists

From Mr S. F. Cumberland Sir, George Hutchinson (November 30) writes: "There is no reason to believe that the threat... of the ultimate sanction would check the hideous fantasies of the IRA, and several of your correspondents have used the same argument against the reintroduction of the death penalty for political terrorists who kill. It is not clear, however, that utilitarian considerations all weigh against capital punishment for such crimes, nor that the only legitimate considerations must be purely utilitarian. The deterrent value of capital punishment is unknown, but it is often argued that the death penalty

Utilitarian considerations are obviously important and have to be weighed carefully; but we have to take note of the view that some crimes are so evil that those who commit them should be executed. Yours faithfully, S. F. CUMBERLAND, 12 Richmond Road, Cambridge, November 30.

Mrs Thatcher's cupboard

From Mrs H. C. Evans Sir, Perhaps some home economist would explain why it is laudable for hundreds of thousands of housewives to go forth in due season and buy peas, beans, strawberries, raspberries, quarters of beef, carcasses of lamb and all the other seasonal products of the farm and garden at their least expensive and store them in their deep-freezers against the inevitable out-of-season price rises, and beinous for Mrs Margaret Thatcher to buy here a tin of minced beef with onions and there a tin of chopped shoulder of pork against the rainy day which is surely coming. I should have thought that Mrs Thatcher was exercising exactly the same housewifely instincts as her more fortunate sisters with time and space to pick, trim, blanch, bag and freeze the products of the countryside.

moved to its present site which is about 300 yards walking distance away. People from all over the English Speaking World associated Somerset House as being the place where the birth, marriage and death certificates of their forebears were kept. Once they had seen this magnificent building they became even more proud of their heritage.

European Movement funds

From Mr Ernest Wistrich Sir, Questions in Parliament reported in your columns and propaganda distributed at the Labour Party Conference, alleged that the European Movement is financed from secret American CIA funds. Let me state categorically that the European Movement in Britain has not and is not receiving any funds from foreign sources. It is sustained by subscriptions and donations raised from members and supporters in Britain. The movement publishes its accounts annually, as is required by the Companies' Act, and the public has access to them at the Registrar of Companies, whereas the various anti-Market organizations have never divulged their own sources of finance.

GLC and National Theatre

From Mr Ellis Hillman Sir, Your report (November 22) Viscount Eccles as saying in the House of Lords debate on the National Theatre Bill that the Greater London Council had not offered a penny towards the running of the Theatre.

Planning delays

From Mr Alexander Flinder Sir, Urged on by Lord Goodman, Sir, I was disappointed and dismayed by the Lords debate on housing, may we relate briefly our following recent experience. As architects we applied in October, 1973, to a London borough for outline planning consent to build 20 flats on a site owned by our clients. This application was made after an initial consultative meeting with the planning officers. In April, 1974, we were advised that our proposal should be amended and this we did to accord with the officers' recommendations. We were then called to a meeting with two more planning officers, who suggested that the project be fundamentally changed. We protested that at this stage we only sought outline approval, but on the officers' insistence we completely agreed to the scheme and resubmitted.

Pensioners' beef vouchers

From Miss Iris Humphreys Sir, As a pensioner, I was today handed my 20p beef vouchers over the Post Office counter. I had accepted them, but I feel humiliated at yet another hand-out to pensioners.

Where records are kept

From Lord Teviot Sir, It was announced this week in response to my question in the House of Lords that the Government were considering the removal of the Registrar General's Department, together with the Public Search Room therein, from St Catherine's House, Kingsway, to Southport, Lancashire, and that the decision would be taken early in the New Year.

Old Tube stations

From Mr R. M. Robbins Sir, I explained in a letter you published on October 22 last year that London Transport intends to make substantial improvements at Gloucester Road station, which would remove the features that Mr Cecil Gould (November 26) complains of. This will be part of a comprehensive redevelopment scheme in conjunction with adjacent landowners but the scheme still awaits planning approval.

Russian prisoners of war

From Major-General Sir Alec Bishop Sir, The sadness we feel after reading Nicholas Bethell's two articles published in The Times on November 18 and 19, describing the forced return to the Soviet Union of Russian subjects wearing German military uniforms who fell into our hands during the closing stages of the war, may be slightly relieved by the thought that we did succeed in preventing the repatriation,

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US will auction 2 million ounces of gold next month when 41-year ban is lifted

on Frank Vogel Washington, Dec 3 Mr William Simon, the US Treasury Secretary, announced today that the General Services Administration will sell two million ounces of gold on January 6.

the official monetary role of gold, so that it may ultimately be treated in all respects like any other commodity.

official position of seeking to reduce the role of gold in the international monetary system. "If we proceed with the removal of the restrictions, indicating conviction on the desirability of further reducing the role of gold, we shall be in an improved position to negotiate further steps for improvement of international financial arrangements."

Overseas borrowings prop up reserves

By Melvyn Westlake

Sterling was supported on a substantial scale by the Bank of England during last week's disturbances in the international currency markets. Only heavy drawing of prearranged foreign loans enabled the Treasury to avoid showing a commensurately sharp fall in Britain's official reserves for November, which were published yesterday.



The committee of Lloyd's of London have just elected Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother the first honorary woman member. Yesterday she visited the famous insurance market in the City and is seen in the underwriting room with Mr Paul Dixey, chairman of Lloyd's.

BP gives its pension fund £38m 'topping up' to counter inflation

By Margaret Drummond

British Petroleum yesterday disclosed a £38m payment into its pension fund to repair the ravages of inflation. This, one of the largest "toppings up" the occupational pensions industry has seen so far, follows similar action by some of the clearing banks and a number of industrial companies earlier this year.

tion rate or restrictions on future improvements in benefits. Representations by the major funds to the Government were partly instrumental in the relaxation of dividend controls and a clarifying statement on rents earlier this year. But it is clear that managers are still extremely worried about the lack of any form of conventional investment that remotely matches the rate of inflation.

French car makers merge to fight crisis

From Richard Wigg Paris, Dec 3

A preferential loan of 1,450m francs (£135m) to put through a "double marriage" in the car industry was announced today by the French government.

Berliet, a subsidiary of Citroën, and units it with its own lorry subsidiary, Savim.

Jessel sells subsidiary Cannon

Margaret Stone Life and Equity Assurance, a self securities subsidiary, has been bought by Cannon Assurance for an undisclosed sum.

£281m Gold Fields bid for Union Corporation

By Andrew Wilson

Gold Fields of South Africa has now won the recommendation of the board of Union Corporation after an increase in its bid terms of £71m to £281m.

they would not be accepting the offer. With Charter Consolidated owning 10 per cent of Unioncorp, the success of the bid is still open.

Brewery profits fall by £7m

Pretax profits of Britain's best brewery group, Bass Strutt, fell £7m to £50.1m in the year to end September.

W Shetland oil hopes setback

By Roger Violevo

Exploration for oil in the deep waters west of the Shetland Islands has suffered a big setback. Drilling by British Petroleum, Chevron and ICI on one of the prime geological prospects has found only small quantities.

BSR discussing redundancies

By Clifford Webb

BSR of Old Hill, Staffordshire, the world's largest manufacturer of record changers, yesterday refused to confirm union claims that 3,700 of its 16,000 employees would be made redundant early next year after a sharp fall in its American sales.

UK RESERVES

The following are the figures for the United Kingdom's official reserves at the end of the month issued by the Treasury yesterday.

Table with columns: End of, \$m, £m, Change in Month, \$m. Rows include 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, and monthly data for 1974.

Jobless fears hit shares prices

By Our Financial Staff

Share prices fell to new lows yesterday in London as confidence was further eroded by hints of more redundancies in industry, and the issue of record interest rates of the Southwark corporation loan stock.

Occidental chairman tells of heavy buying by Arabs

om Occidental's Chairman, Mr. Swearingen, told today that he had indications of some large purchases of his company's shares by Arab interests.

occidental, and have not purchased any Occidental stock. Mr Swearingen left little doubt, however, that Standard Oil is extremely interested in acquiring Occidental. He maintained that the consolidation of the two companies would not reduce competition in the United States oil industry.

How the markets moved

Table showing market movements for Rises, Falls, and Commodities. Includes sub-sections for Rises, Falls, and Commodities with various stock and commodity names and price changes.

The Times index: 64.34 - 1.04 FT index: 163.2 - 3.4

THE POUND

Table showing exchange rates for various countries including Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, US, and Yugoslavia.

Large advertisement for Standard and Chartered bank, featuring the headline 'How Standard and Chartered help you with overseas trade'.

On other pages Bank Base Rates Table: 25 Company Meeting Reports: 25 Acorn Securities Company: 23 Judge International: 21 Lister & Co: 22 The Mill Marsters Group: 24 The Scottish Metropolitan Property Co: 24 Slimma Group: 23

Preliminary Announcement: 24 Ranks Hovis McDougall: 24 Interim Statements: 24 Monsanto Company: 24 Standard and Chartered Banking Group: 24 Company Notice: 25 Transvaal Consolidated Land: 25 Advertising and Marketing: 22

Appointments vacant: 14 Business appointments: 22 Diary: 21 Financial Editor: 21 Financial news: 22, 23, 24 Market reports: 25 Share prices: 26 Unit Trust prices: 25 Wall Street: 24

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25pc inflation seen for early 1975

By Tim Congdon

Inflation in the first half of 1975 will be running at an annual rate of 25 to 30 per cent. This gloomy forecast, made by Mr Brian Griffiths, lecturer at the London School of Economics, at the annual Society of Business Economists conference on the economic outlook, was qualified by optimism about a reduction in the inflation rate in the second half of next year.

The results of a questionnaire sent round to members of the society showed that most were expecting an inflation rate, measured by the rise in retail prices, of between 15 and 19.9 per cent. About two-thirds

thought the rate of inflation would fall in this range, while there was also a wide measure of agreement that inflation in other countries would decline in 1975. Mr Griffiths said that the slowdown would be primarily attributable to a deceleration of money supply growth in major OECD economies in 1973. Britain would continue to have high inflation because the brakes were placed on monetary expansion later than elsewhere.

But the slower inflation rate would be accompanied by low rates of economic growth. Mr F. Atkinson, of the OECD, said that the United States

economy would register a 2 per cent decline in output next year after the 2 per cent decline this year. This would make the growth of output in the OECD countries extremely small.

The society's questionnaires showed that 70.2 per cent of respondents considered growth of gross domestic product in the United Kingdom would be between zero and 2 per cent, while 55 per cent thought real private consumption would also go up by the same sort of figure.

A further quarter saw the rate as lying within a 20 to 24.9 per cent range.

However, an analysis of the British economic outlook prepared by the Society of Business Economists' short-term forecasting group was more pessimistic. It predicted a 0.7 per cent fall in gross domestic product at factor cost, with public authorities' current and capital expenditure the only expansive component of demand.

A more confident note was struck by Mr J. Tumlir, of GATT, who argued that world trade would continue to grow in 1975 at a faster rate than output in the main industrialized countries.

Expansion of package holidays in England

The tourist industry will be facing a "tough and competitive" year in 1975, according to Sir Mark Henig, chairman of the English Tourist Board yesterday.

Sir Mark, launching the board's marketing drive for next year said that in 1972 there were only 27 package holidays available in England which could be booked through travel agents. This year there were more than 100.

The situation is changing rapidly he said, and to deal with growing enthusiasm for home holidays the board's network of tourist information centres is being extended. Mr David Jeffries, the board's director of marketing, said that this year's results were "very erratic".

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Making the most of our industrial plants

From Mr W. F. B. Nott

Sir, Last Tuesday I was present at the debate in the House of Lords on the economy. To have four such eminent industrialists as Lords Watkinson, Nelson, Stokes and Thornycroft (the latter an ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer) speaking in one debate must surely have been unique.

All of them had valuable points to make, and all their speeches were imbued with a spirit of humility and conciliation in the face of the immense difficulties which we face.

The main difference between the Government's viewpoint, put forward forcibly by Lord Beswick and the industrialists, was clearly in priorities.

Whereas the Government was calling for more investment and pointing to the new facilities which they had created, the industrialists were calling for a new spirit in industry and new conditions before they were prepared to contemplate new investment.

Sir, I am sorry to read of Mr Richard Welsh's problems, outlined in the letter published in Business News (November 27). Coal producers and merchants take all practical precautions to minimize the moisture content of fuel delivered to the home. Where a customer feels that his delivery has an abnormally high moisture content he should complain to his merchant.

Under the conditions of the approved coal merchants scheme, which exists to maintain an improved standard of service in the coal trade, merchants are required to "take all reasonable steps to deliver fuel in a condition satisfactory to the consumer and investigate promptly and sympathetically all complaints by consumers regarding fuel or service and where these appear justified to make adequate and speedy redress". The ACMS has the full backing of the fuel producers.

Any reader who feels that a complaint is not being properly or sympathetically followed up should contact the regional secretary of the approved coal merchants scheme who will ensure that action is taken quickly. The scheme works very closely with the Solid Fuel Advisory Service which can investigate any more general problems which customers may have with their heating, choice of fuels, etc, and provide free service.

Yours faithfully,
R. E. FERRIN,
National Secretary,
The Solid Fuel Advisory Service, Hobart House, Grosvenor Place, London SW1X 7AE.

didn't think that ours were generally speaking inferior, and given better use of ours we should be capable of the same productive output as those competitors.

He continued with a somewhat throwaway remark that one of the changes in working conditions would be greater use of shift working.

With respect, Sir, to all these eminent speakers, I retired two years ago from a managing directorship in industry, and I too, had visited the factories they mentioned on the Continent and I had arrived at precisely the same conclusion: that without greatly extended shift working in this country we could never reach the productivity figures or, what is perhaps just as important, the return on capital employed that our competitors achieve.

Wide areas of industry have plant and equipment and factory space geared to single shift working.

In those areas of industry to which I refer they are currently employing approximately twice the amount of fixed assets as they would require if they were working three shifts. Moreover our competitors are turning over less capital more often for the same output.

This does not take into account the environmental benefit which would be achieved by having smaller factories occupying less valuable space and utilizing "services" on a far more economic basis, thus enabling those service industries to minimize their capital requirements and maximize their efficiency.

Obviously, Sir, vast changes in social customs and modes of life are involved in these ideas, but I believe they would first cut down the necessity for vast new investment and, secondly, make us competitive, giving a far greater return on capital gain fully employed than is now the case.

Lord Watkinson, in opening the debate which gave rise to these thoughts, pleaded for greater use of Neddy to resolve many of the interface issues which he discerned in our present industrial relations.

Sir, here is, in my view, an important subject as any to be discussed in Neddy and, indeed in every other forum where those engaged in industry meet. I am, Sir, Yours faithfully,
W. F. B. NOTT,
23 West Place, Wimbledon, London, SW19, November 30.

ENI to get stronger energy role

From John Earle
Rome, Dec 3

The role of ENI, the state-owned oil corporation, will be strengthened under the plans of Signor Aldo Moro's new Italian coalition.

It is to be given overall responsibility for supplies of all energy raw materials, while its capital fund is expected to be increased so that it can intensify its activities, particularly the search for oil and gas in promising areas near Milan.

Introducing his government's programme in parliament last night, Signor Moro said: "It is necessary to assign to the state corporation, engaged in the supply of petroleum, global competence in the field of supply of all energy raw materials, from nuclear fuel to coal."

Fertilizers may cost more soon

By Business News Staff

Britain's farmers face a further rise in the price of fertilizer early next year. This year fertilizer prices in Britain have risen by 85 per cent in the wake of huge increases in raw material costs.

Mr Jack Heath, head of Fison's fertilizer division, which accounts for about 30 per cent of the United Kingdom market, said yesterday that although the company had not submitted a further application to the Price Commission, it would seem that an increase of "around 10 per cent" would be sought in the New Year.

This would reflect the impact of a further rise in the price of phosphate rock now being sought by the leading world suppliers.

Chemicals' investment spur plea

Britain's chemical industry has condemned last month's Budget attempts to ease the strain on corporate liquidity as "totally inadequate". It has reaffirmed its warnings to the Government that the industry's forward investment programme is seriously threatened.

The Government faces increasing pressure from the industry through the Chemical Industries Association to make special concessions which recognize the industry's peculiar needs.

Already the association has made vigorous representations to Mrs Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, and to Mr Healey, the Chancellor, who has been told of the inadequacies of his Budget measures.

AUEW nearer £50 basic

By Raymond Perman
Labour Staff

Some sectors of the engineering industry are moving towards a £50 a week minimum for skilled men, despite the rejection of a left-wing attempt to make that figure the target for next year's pay claim for the industry.

By a narrow vote the militant demand was defeated at the meeting of the policy-making committee of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, dominant union in the industry, last month. Moderates substituted the word "substantial" into the claim and figures are to be discussed with other unions next week. *Incomes Data Report 197: IDS, 140 Great Portland Street, London, W1.*

Hopes of sugar content rise in beet

Sugar content of samples from the British beet crop rose by 7 1/2 per cent between October and mid-November, the British Sugar Corporation said yesterday.

The best sugar figures show that the gradual increase in sugar content that is usually registered early in the harvesting period has been repeated this year. But the latest assessment, at 15.8 per cent, is still below last year's final 16.1 per cent.

Wet coal

From Mr R. E. Perrin

Sir, I was sorry to read of Mr Richard Welsh's problems, outlined in the letter published in Business News (November 27).

Farming policy

From Mr A. C. Emmerson

Sir, In commenting on Lord Rothschild's article "Need for a farming policy", Mr Anthony Rosen sensibly suggests that all those vitally interested should get together and provide a united front to decide the best course for the whole British agricultural industry.

Costly inquiry

From Mr D. A. Rendell

Sir, My office has recently received a preliminary notification of its obligation to furnish information in connection with the inquiry into wholesaling and dealing in 1974.

More lay-offs probable as Triumph strike continues

By R. W. Shakespeare

Labour troubles that have halted British Leyland's Triumph production in Coventry and limited output at the company's Liverpool plant now seem certain to continue into a fourth week, with mounting output losses and probably more lay-offs.

Shopfloor workers at Coventry, including 1,000 assembly line men on strike over a claim for lay-off pay, will meet today. They will be told by shop stewards that three days of talks between the management and union representatives have failed to produce anything.

The men are claiming money for time lost when they were laid off during a strike by white collar control room staff in Coventry. The management says

this would be a breach of agreements it has with the unions.

In all, the dispute has made idle a further 8,000 workers in Coventry, 750 in Liverpool, and 250 in Birmingham. Vehicle output losses over the past three weeks have been about £15m.

At Chrysler factories in Coventry members of two white-collar unions are continuing an overtime ban in protest against plans to make 400 workers redundant. Skilled millwrights at the plants are on strike over a claim for increased overtime rates.

Ronald Kershaw writes: Tyne-side shipyards of Swan Hunter are laying off hundreds of men daily because no jobs can be found for them. Total lay-offs so far total 500 out of a labour force of 10,000.

Lonrho faces court action Rhodesian copper deals

Lonrho, the international mining company, and Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland, its chief executive, who figured in a stormy High Court case 18 months ago, are being sued again.

The case is to be brought in the High Court in London by Mr Graham Beck, a South African, over shares in the Nyasachere copper mine in Rhodesia.

Mr Beck had originally sued Mr Rowland alone. But Mr Justice Whitford in the High Court yesterday gave Mr Beck leave to include Lonrho and to amend his statement of claim to include allegations of the company's involvement in the Nyasachere affair.

The judge rejected Lonrho's argument that the proposed amendments disclosed no reasonable cause of action against the company, and were vexatious, frivolous or an abuse of the process of the court.

Mr Beck started proceedings against Mr Rowland in August, 1973. He alleged Mr Rowland had broken an agreement under which Mr Beck was to have a 25 per cent interest in Nyasachere, and had caused the shares to be issued to himself or his nominees.

The writ alleged that Mr Rowland later disposed of the shares at a substantial profit. Mr Beck claimed Mr Rowland was trustee for him of the 25 per cent and yesterday his counsel contended that Lonrho was a co-trustee, on the ground that some of the shares had ended up in Lonrho's hands.

Lonrho argued that it would be impossible to show it ever had any of the shares, and therefore the action could not succeed against it.

Gerling aid pledged

Herr Hans Gerling, the biggest shareholder in the collapsed Bankhaus 10 Herstatt said he would pay as planned DM210m (£35m) into a special fund to be added to the remains of Herstatt's assets for the benefit of creditors before their meeting on December 17.

Japanese car future

Japan's motor industry will grow about 2 per cent per year up to 1985 against past annual growth of 25 to 30 per cent, a panel of the Japanese government's advisory body says in a report. Japan's share of the world market would rise to 9.1 per cent from the present 7.1 per cent in that time, it said.

US jobless forecast

Two senior economists from the Brookings Institution have said the United States unemployment rate was likely to reach 8 per cent by the middle of next year. The projection was made by Mr Arthur Okun and Mr George Perry, senior fellows at the institution.

Australian takeovers

New legislation to control foreign takeovers of Australian companies will be introduced next year, Mr Frank Crean, Australian Federal Treasurer, said yesterday in Parliament in Canberra.

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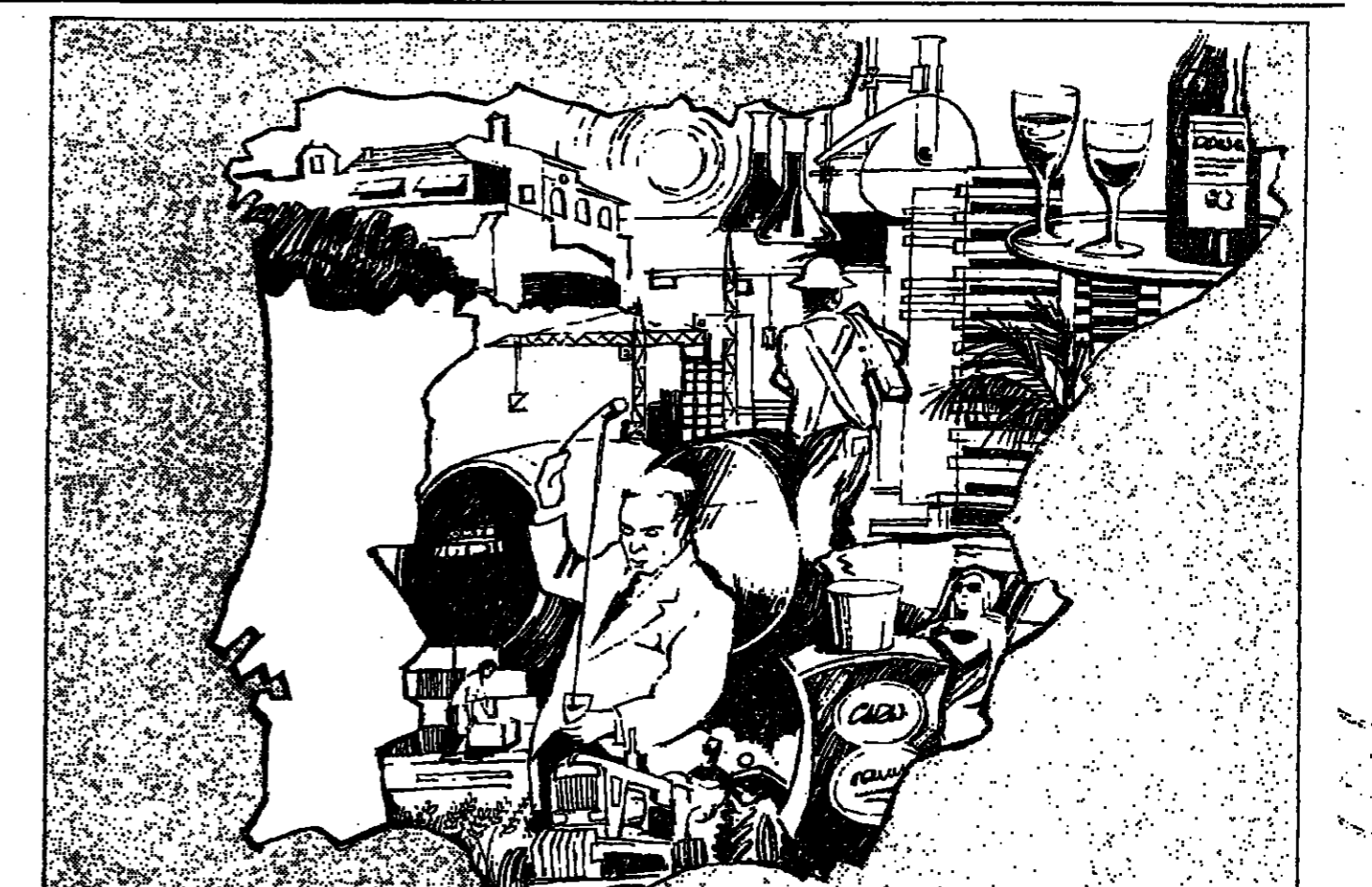
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The merchant bank member of the National Westminster Bank Group

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Tim Congdon argues for an international strategy of public sector deficits

How the BP picture is changing



Mr. H. Alan Walker, chairman of Bass Charrington: double running at Runcorn.

In a day that saw the FT 30 basic index move into a new ground for the year, the biggest news as far as the market was concerned was undoubtedly the American government's decision to release 2 million ounces of gold for auction next month to meet the first wave of demand from the American public.

Last night saw a certain amount of profit-taking and a move rather than a panic sell-off either commodity and, on some estimates at least, 2 million ounces is unlikely to satisfy more than a fairly small fraction of latent public demand.

As for the drift in the rest of the market, it was scarcely a question of significant news in simply enough straws in the wind to show clearly which way the wind is blowing.

As BP says, without exchange rate movements—sterling depreciation against a weighted average of other major currencies—its third quarter net income of 105.3m would have been the second quarter figure of 108.1m.

Other principal factor is rise in "other income" from 46.6m in the second quarter to 54.9m in the third.

BP seems resigned to losing "upstream" margin in the price of crude oil and the price of refined oil.

Third quarter 1974 (1973) Capitalization £225m Sales £1,809m (£1,827m) Pre-tax profits £22.83m (£27.94m) Earnings per share 4.4p (5.2p) Dividend gross 3.75p (3.50p)

control are likely to be much less onerous in future. The question now is what happens to interest payments, up last year from £4.26m to £8.62m, very largely in consequence of higher working capital requirements, and doubtless being swollen at the moment by the cost of financing the frozen stocks of the bakery division.

Interim: 1973-74 (1972-73) Capitalization £50.1m Sales £700m (£510m) Pre-tax profits £22.83m (£27.94m) Earnings per share 4.4p (5.2p) Dividend gross 3.75p (3.50p)

Interim: 1974-75 (1973-74) Capitalization £116m Sales £700m (£510m) Pre-tax profits £42.7m (£31.2m) Dividend gross 9.33p (8p)

Interim: 1974-75 (1973-74) Capitalization £122m Sales £572m (£508m) Pre-tax profits £50.1m (£57.1m) Earnings per share 9p (12p) Dividend gross 5.5p (5.25p)

Interim: 1974-75 (1973-74) Capitalization £2,950m Sales £21.15m (£14.43m) Pre-tax profits £2.02m (£798,000) Dividend gross 2.50p (2.08p)* *Allowing for 1 for 5 scrip issue

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Sand C Relative strength

Though it may not have been a particularly easy period for the home-based operations, notably Hodge Group, Standard and Chartered has ridden the high-level of interest rates to secure advantage overseas where the bulk of its current account business lies.

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The mechanics of "recycling"—or the process of channelling the oil producers' payments surpluses to other countries—have become a favourite topic recently.

It is impossible to attend a business conference or a political meeting without hearing some mention of "the Arabs" and "petrodollars". But so far nothing definite has emerged.

Dr Kissinger, the United States Secretary of State, has proposed a \$25,000m fund to be managed by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development or the Bank for International Settlements.

Western governments would lead money to the bank which would then redirect the funds to other countries.

A number of institutional variants are conceivable, but the investment will ultimately be of three forms.

First, there will be stakes in companies. There have already been some spectacular examples, notably the Iran government's stake in the Krupp heavy industry concern and the Kuwait stake in Danier-Benz as well as the Kuwait takeover of property companies in London.

But this route must eventually prove a "cul-de-sac", if a broad and quick long one. The problem is that the sums becoming available to oil-producing countries are multiples of the book values or market capitalizations of even the largest United States or European companies.

Every time a company is purchased, a detailed assessment has to be made of its profit outlook and risk. Arab governments themselves are unable to conduct these assessments. They can transfer the job to banks and other financial intermediaries, but again the capacity of existing institutions is limited.

The same problem arises with the second sort of stake—direct investment in a project. In this case a government or public

authority may put forward a scheme in need of finance and a banking institution arranges a tie-up between the oil producers and the project managers.

Although the scheme may be intended to be self-financing, a guarantee is provided by the government or public authority concerned or by the banking institution. Again some assessment of the likely return has to be made and the problem of finding people to do it recurs.

The third type of claim is on governments. Government debt is, in fact, the most promising investment outlet in the long run. At least it satisfies most of the relevant criteria.

There are, of course, risks in lending to governments—risks of inflation and of political nature or confiscation. But these are different from the characteristic risks of investment in companies.

The difficulty with companies—the danger of bankruptcy—does not arise. There is not the need to employ expensive bank personnel to appraise credit risks and prospective returns.

Moreover, government debt can be issued in any amount to match new demand for such instruments. Thus there need be no violent upset to their market prices.

Company debt, on the other hand, cannot be so supplied to match demand; and therefore it is less suitable to absorb large new funds of the kind which the oil-producing states wish to invest.

Finally, most claims on governments are easily marketable and normally more liquid than company shares, though how liquid they are must depend on conditions from time to time.

Government debt will therefore probably have to absorb the greater part of the oil producers' money. This conclusion is independent of the particular institutional set-up established to superintend and manage the flow of funds.

It makes no difference to the outcome whether the IMF is preferred to the OECD, the Euromarkets to either, or direct bilateral arrangements to any form of supranational or banking intermediation.

But there is a problem. Is there enough government debt for the oil-producing countries to buy? To spell out the implications more explicitly, are western governments producing enough of the one commodity

for which the Arabs are likely to be willing customers? Are they overspending to a sufficient degree?

If governments issued the multibillion dollar in excess of what they needed to finance budget deficits, this would normally cause a quite unjustified contraction in the domestic money supply.

Debt level Indeed, to say that budget deficits need to match oil producers' investments in public debt is another way of expressing the hypothesis of the new Cambridge School that budget deficits are the financial counterparts of balance of payment deficits on current account.

Whether this match can and will be achieved depends on two sets of circumstances. The first is the size of existing public debts in OECD countries. These matter because they tend to go with institutional familiarity in coping with large new issues.

The most striking feature of the table is the size of the United States and British national debts compared to those of other countries. The figures are slightly misleading because both in France and Japan local government and public corporation debt is substantially larger than central government debt.

But adjusting for these factors would not much affect the contrast between the Anglo-Saxon countries and the rest.

The first destination of a high proportion of the oil producers' money is, therefore, likely to be the United States and Britain—in the absence of further action by governments. This helps provide some insight into the alleged "success" of the United Kingdom authorities in attracting capital inflows this year.

The "success" has less to do with foreigners' confidence in

the British economy and more to do with the legacy of two world wars, which have left an extremely high proportion of public debt to total debt in Britain, than some self-congratulatory financial markets have suggested.

It is true that direct purchases of gilt-edged securities by Middle East countries has been fairly small in 1974. But this is irrelevant. There have been large purchases of a variety of other financial assets, which have enabled the previous holders of these assets to reshuffle into gilts.

The process has been regarded as a symptom of the sophistication of United Kingdom financial markets compared with those of European countries. But that is something of a misapprehension.

United Kingdom financial markets are "sophisticated" only because the scale of transactions in debt instruments is so much larger than elsewhere and this again reflects the huge public debt and British industry's traditional reliance on equity rather than bank finance.

There are limits to the absorptive capacities of existing public debts. If no new debt were created, large purchases would push up the price of securities and "over interest rates. Interest rates for corporate sector loans would have to decline in step.

This would renew the problem which always arises with company debt, of appraising profitability and risk, as companies would plainly be eager to borrow more if interest rates came down.

More fundamentally, the distribution of the oil producers' assets would be heavily skewed towards the Anglo-Saxon countries, a development which is undesirable for a number of reasons.

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SIZE OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DEBT IN LEADING OECD COUNTRIES

Table with 2 columns: Country (Year), In \$m. Rows: United States (1972) 341,200; Great Britain (1973) 31,200; Italy (1972) 23,215; Japan (1972) 23,150; West Germany (1970) 22,750; France (1970) 17,800.

The figures for Japan and Italy are the nominal value of outstanding securities and do not fully correspond to the figures for other countries, which include other liabilities. Conversion to dollar values on basis of exchange rates ruling at dates in brackets.

Sources: various

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The main reasons are obvious. The economies of both America and Britain would become vulnerable to quick changes in sentiment about their economic prospects (or political good behaviour) which would be followed by rapid inflows or outflows of speculative funds—unless, of course, the oil producers investment were blocked.

If it seemed that these debts might be dishonoured, perhaps because of the risk of sudden withdrawal, the oil producers would want to hold a more diversified portfolio.

This leads on to the second set of important circumstances, the ability of the public debt markets in other countries to absorb new investments. The oil producers will be in a position to take up a high proportion of any new issues at least until 1980.

Indeed, if every OECD country were to plan public sector deficits in line with their "oil deficits", the more serious adjustment problems would be solved. This should be the first item on the agenda of every big international conference on the "recycling" problem.

Without it, conflicting and inconsistent policies will be pursued and the difficulties in assimilating the oil money will be aggravated.

But, if the content of discussions so far published is at all representative, the main subject is the quite different one of the institutional arrangements chosen to perform the "recycling".

This is obviously important. It affects the criteria chosen for allocating funds to particular countries and the location of responsibility for defaults.

However, any arrangement will be unsatisfactory if the nature of the recycling process is not properly recognized. It will be dangerous if some countries—France is among them—intend to eliminate public sector financial deficits completely in the next 12 months, while others, notably Italy, continue to run a public sector deficit much in excess of the oil deficit.

Only a coordinated strategy of offering public debt to the oil producers and matching budget deficits to oil deficits will achieve a smooth and orderly accommodation of the problem caused by the oil producers' surpluses.

Government dowry for the marriages in the French motor industry

The French government's announcement yesterday that it is providing a low interest loan of £135m to make possible the long talked of marriage between Citroen and Peugeot car operations and the Renault and Citroen truck companies is the most significant development in the European motor industry since BMC merged with Leyland seven years ago.

It also points the way to similar government participation in British Leyland, probably through the proposed National Enterprises Board. Although the French government's boost is in the form of a loan, and not the direct purchase of equity, reports from Paris quote a government spokesman as saying that the loan to Citroen is conditional "on government participation in the company's results".

Renault is already state-owned, and has a close association with Peugeot, which in the view of many motor industry observers only falls short of a complete merger. Certainly, the coordinated marketing and model ranges and there are reports that regular meetings of the two boards to a great deal further in cooperation.

Citroen has been in and out of bed with all the French motor groups over the years—and a number of others, including Fiat and Volvo—but always the stiff-necked independence of Citroen's parent, Michelin, has prevented a final marriage. Clearly the French government is determined to make a clean break between the tyre giant and Citroen, and at the same time ensure that all three French motor groups operate under a loosely defined state umbrella.

Citroen pioneered front-wheel drive long before the mini appeared. The company has always been to the fore in new technology, choosing to ignore the growing influence in Europe toward low cost traditional engineering in favour of cars dear to the hearts of Frenchmen.

But technical excellence is an expensive luxury in a mass production industry, and Citroen has paid the price. With few exceptions it has consistently lost money over many years. Losses of its profits are the big DS range, and the bottom fell out of that market at the beginning of this year.

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Renault chief Pierre Dreyfus: prospect of a concentration on mass-produced down-market cars.

This year. French sources suggest that losses for the year will top 70m.

This

Business appointments Deputy chief at Cadbury Schweppes

Mr Donald Methven has become deputy chairman of Cadbury Schweppes, with special responsibilities for overseas operations, as from January 1.

Mr W. C. Beattie and Mr M. Goldman have joined the board of Carrington Viscella Group.

Mr E. W. Phillips has become a director of Phoenix Assurance. He is chairman of Friends' Provident Life Office and a managing director of Lazard Brothers.

Mr J. R. S. Bryant has been made an assistant director of Lazard Brothers.

Mr M. C. Clear has become group development director of M. K. Electric Holdings. Mr L. C. Hazard succeeds Mr Clear as managing director of M. K. Electric and also joins the board of M. K. Electric Holdings.

Mr J. David Black is to be managing director of Tower Housewares.

Mr Gareth Smith has joined Lowndes-Ajax, the Croydon-based computer services division of Hill Samuel, as finance director.

Mr T. E. Hutton, managing director of Total Oil Great Britain, has joined the board of Wilmut Breeden Holdings as a non-executive director.

Mr D. R. Spearing has been named by Malayan Banking Berhad as exchange controller, London branch. He was formerly with the Bank of England.

Sir Denis Lawson has resigned from the board of Melbourne and General Investment Trust.

Mr J. M. Trinick has joined the board of K. Borelli Tea Co.

Mr E. S. Bering has been made a director of South West Africa Company in place of Mr G. A. Carey-Smith, who has resigned.

Mr George Harris becomes a director of Tamo.

Mr Peter Trigg has been made managing director of Berry Wiggins (Refining) and Berry Wiggins (Refining).

Mr George Sandman has become managing director of Van Dusen Aircraft Supplies.

Mr J. P. D. Terry has joined the board of Thos R. Miller & Son (Holdings).

Mr Jim Cupples becomes managing director of Halls Homes and Gardens.

Mr Neville Allan-Smith has been appointed public relations adviser to Banque Nationale de Paris in London.

Steel becoming cheaper because of fall in demand and low Japanese prices

By Peter Hill

Steel prices in Europe are beginning to fall, sharply, underlying the easing in demand from many key consumers in recent weeks. The prices drop comes at a time when the British Steel Corporation is urging the Government to permit a substantial increase in prices from the beginning of next year, coupled with the BSC's efforts to secure export business in the first quarter of 1975.

Industry sources indicate that in continental export markets, prices for cold rolled sheet have fallen back to \$250 (about £107) a ton—less 2.5 per cent discount in the past few weeks, while prices for reinforcing bars have continued to fall.

According to *Metal Bulletin*, the authoritative trade journal, there is heavy competition from Japanese producers at very

"ridiculously low prices" in the plate market, particularly in Ireland, with prompt deliveries being offered. The most likely source is stockpiles at Antwerp.

The BSC, in the face of criticism from the British Iron and Steel Consumers Council, has made no secret of the fact that despite declining demand from important consumers in the United Kingdom market, it would try to compensate for lost revenue and profit by seeking increased business in overseas markets.

Steel industry chiefs maintain that despite the large increase granted to the BSC earlier this year, British prices are still between 20 and 35 per cent below those prevailing in Europe, depending on grade and type, and that in view of the additional cost burden which the BSC now has, a further rise can be justified.

Despite the price differential and the reduced market demand, senior executives at the BSC do not expect that market conditions will result in a further round of price cuts in an effort to maintain business.

They believe that in the light of the worldwide inflationary situation, steel producers, certainly in Europe, will tend to cut back production rather than prices.

Meanwhile, a further rise in the price which the BSC is willing to pay for stainless steel scrap appears to be in the offing, within weeks of the scheduled ending of the controls on scrap exports from the United Kingdom to the EEC.

The gap between continental and British prices widened again last week, although it would have been expected that the gap would have closed.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Germans on guard after Kuwait deal in Daimler

Frankfurt, Dec 3.—Reservations expressed by the Bundesbank on deals such as Kuwait's purchase of a 14.6 per cent stake (for around £160m) in the capital of Daimler-Benz were referred to by Herr Juergen Ponto, a member of the Daimler board, at a press conference here.

He said the German Government favoured long-term investment in the industry which needed capital. He went on to say Dresdner Bank, Kuwait's agent, has no guarantee the holding will not be resold, but reliably believes the purchase is meant as a long-term investment.

He declined to disclose a price or any conditions but confirmed that Kuwait has no intention of controlling Daimler policies.

For its part, Dresdner Bank was expecting the start of controlling measures on the requirement to report deals or even the need for approval and a limitation on foreign voting rights in German companies.

Herr Ponto added it was always possible Kuwait might later change its policy, but the bank believed the holding would simply remain as a capital investment. Dresdner would certainly be involved if there was a resale, but this had not been brought up in the negotiations.

It was denied that there had been any attempt to keep the deal secret.

The two other major shareholders in Daimler—Deutsche Bank and the Flick industrial group—had expressed "understanding" for the deal—Reuter.

Raw Material costs and pricing delays hit Geo Bassett

By Ashley Drucker

Blaming chiefly the combination of an unprecedented escalation of raw material costs and the substantial delays imposed by the Price Code in reflecting those costs in prices, Geo Bassett Holdings profits took a tumble in the first half, but on the promise of much better results in the second half the share price rose 1p to 22½p.

On sales up from £22.64m to £27.05m for the 28 weeks to October 11, pre-tax earnings dipped from £1.24m to £251,000, inferring margins of 0.9 against 5.5 per cent. The interim dividend is 1.49p against 1.43p.

Mr D. G. Johnson, chairman, mentions that delays in raising raw material prices cost the group some £700,000 in the period just past. The modifications recently proposed in the Price Code would greatly reduce those delays, which have severely hit

those firms processing materials whose costs have been rising as fast as theirs.

Meanwhile, demand (as reported in July) remains "very buoyant", both at home and overseas, and no significant resistance has been experienced to higher prices. Sales, in fact, are limited only by production availability.

Generally, costs have gone up by over 40 per cent since March, inevitably leading to some increased borrowing. Furthermore, the group is now having to face a "very substantial" further rise in the cost of sugar, its main raw material, for which there is no substitute.

Continuous steps are being taken to release capital internally by reducing stocks and disposal of some properties, particularly Wood Green, London. This action has already produced substantial results.

Wagon Ind pass £1m in peak half year

Shares of Wagon Industrial Holdings hardened 3p to 53p yesterday on the news of a record half to September 30 in which profits rose by 70 per cent to £1.07m pre-tax and turnover by almost 50 per cent to £11.1m. But the company says there are signs that the market is hardening and that an "attack on profit margins" can be expected in the closing months in March.

The diversified activities of this engineering group, though, should be a stabilizing factor and the full result is expected to be "very satisfactory". Total profit last time was £1.71m. The interim dividend is 4.17p (4p) and a total of 10.65p (10.3p) is forecast.

The board says the half-year achievement of exceeding £10m in turnover and £1m profit creates a record for the company and reflects the continuing demand for its products and services.

The pre-tax is struck after a doubled interest charge of £96,000. The attributable is down from £232,000 to £205,000, but the latter figure includes an extraordinary credit of £425,000 being the surplus from the sale of Gambles Simms.

Be ready for change, industry told

The advertising industry was told yesterday that it must be prepared to adjust its voluntary controls to meet changing conditions.

Speaking to a meeting of advertising agency representatives yesterday, Mr John Methven, director general of the Office of Fair Trading, said that the recent reforms had been achieved because of outside pressure. If they had been generated from within the industry it might not have been necessary for them to have been implemented in such haste.

A spate of advertising control reforms, including a vast increase in funds, were introduced following criticisms made by Mrs Shirley Williams, Minister for Consumer Protection and Mr Methven at an industry conference in May.

Mr Methven yesterday reserved judgment on the effectiveness of the reforms until they had been fully implemented.

Advertising & marketing

Advertising is a dynamic industry and control systems also have to change to keep pace.

The advertising industry is fighting the introduction of statutory controls and the threat of a direct or indirect tax on advertising to finance the Government's National Consumers' Agency.

Lloyds Bank moves

Lloyds Bank has transferred its £1m advertising account to McCann-Erickson. The account moves early in 1975 from Rupert Chetwynd which has held it for the past six years.

Mr Brian Wright, the bank's advertising manager, said the creative approach proposed by McCann "seemed to us to meet more closely the needs of the competitive environment in which we are now operating."

Patricia Tisdall

Burnett's oil business taken over by Phillips

By David Mox

To counter the threat posed by "international policies" to its oil storage and distribution business Burnett & Hallams have concluded a five-year agreement with Phillips Petroleum to cover haulage, storage and distribution.

Primarily because of oil distribution turnover in the six months to September 30 rose 50 per cent to £83.2m, profit increased by 14 per cent to £363,000. The dividend goes up from 1.47p to 1.67p and earnings from 3.92p to 4.41p a share.

Orders in the building and civil engineering divisions are at a satisfactory level and the expected progress was maintained.

Property development results are "equally satisfactory", but Mr A. G. Burnett, chairman, expresses concern that what he calls the problems pressing the industry's "motivating factors" should not be checked.

On prospects he is confident of continued progress in the face of economic uncertainty and liquidity restraint. But a return of business confidence and the removal of Government "interference" are essential ingredients for further growth.

Because of poor experience on the earthmoving and contracting side in Scotland a decision has been taken to phase out the opencast site there by March 31.

Interim payment maintained at Tecalemit

Backed by full order books, the board of Tecalemit, the industrial holding group, said that this year need not be disappointing. With sales for the half year to October 9 rising from £8.16m to £9.29m, trading profits have slipped from £37,000 to £54,000, while after interest charges, the pre-tax comes out at £346,000, against £448,000.

The board says that the figures include results of Dr B. Thyssen, of Germany, which made a pre-tax profit of £105,000 in 1973, but has returned a loss of £17,000 this year. This company was acquired by Tecalemit in July, 1973, for £592,000 in shares and cash. The company makes and sells oil and gas burners for heating installations and the acquisition was seen as a springboard for European expansion.

Land & House dip slightly

Profitability of Land & House Property Corporation, as emphasized a month ago, has not been seriously affected by the £3.5m loss attributable to its investment in the Australian offshoot. For the year to September 30 pre-tax profit is down from £612,000 to £479,000.

Net rental income rose from £932,000 to £1,041,000, the net surplus on properties acquired for resale was £416,000 (£414,000) and its share in the loss of associated companies came to £47,000 against a profit of £54,000. Interest and other outgoings attributable to properties in course of development rose from £788,000 to £932,000. Adding back the transfer from capital surplus relative to interest and other outgoings of £447,000 compared with £433,000, brought the available to £617,000 against £782,000.

Earnings per ordinary share came to 9.02p compared with 11.3p and profit conversion of £325,000 to £334,000. The dividend is against 7.9p. The dividend is

unchanged at 5.25p.

It is further disclosed that during the year investment properties were sold for some £4.3m, slightly above balance-sheet value. Since the year-end, terms have been agreed for the sale of further investment properties to a total of £2.5m, which is about 7 per cent less than the 1973 valuation figures.

Carless, Capel profits flare

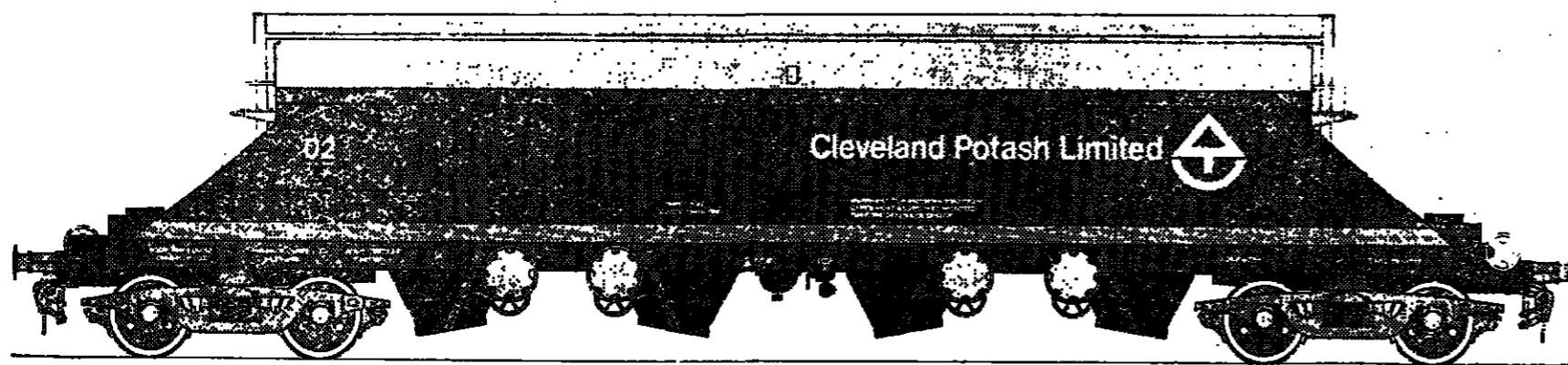
One company which has benefited from the oil price explosion both for last year and the current term, is Carless, Capel & Leonard, a refiner of hydrocarbons.

The board cautions that earnings a share will return to more normal levels in future; meanwhile, the first six months shows a rise from 1p to 2.5p, with pre-tax profits soaring from £325,000 to £934,000.

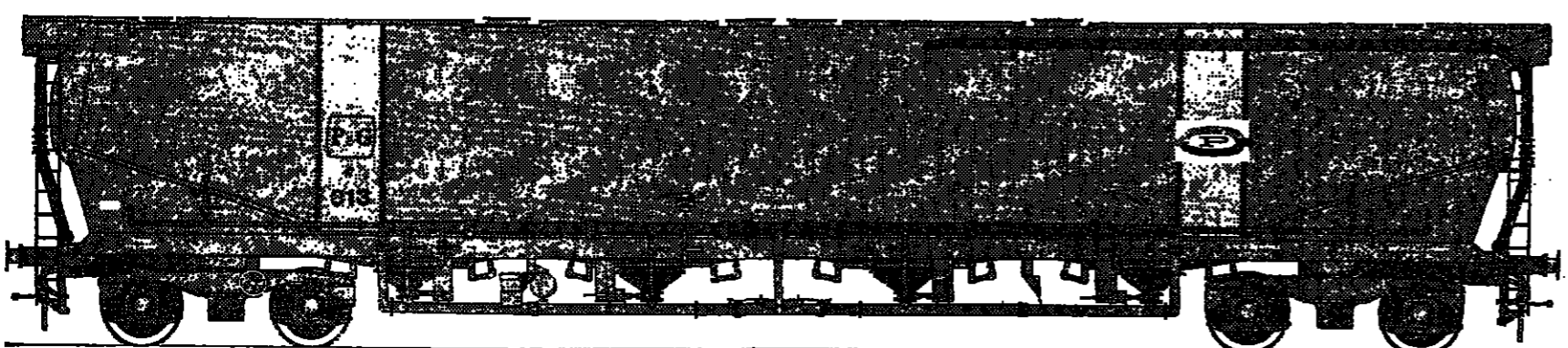
A breakdown of turnover shows that of the increase from

£3.2m to £9.4m, exports increased from £288,000 to £1,338,000. Attributable profits up from £154,000 to £413,000, the dividend is raised from 0.3p (adjusted for scrip) to 0.45p. Taxable profits are given after providing £250,000 on account of £465,000 paid to the pension and assurance fund to improve benefits, and £195,000 of exceptional depreciation of plant. The board intends to redeem the comparatively small amount of outstanding cumulative preference shares.

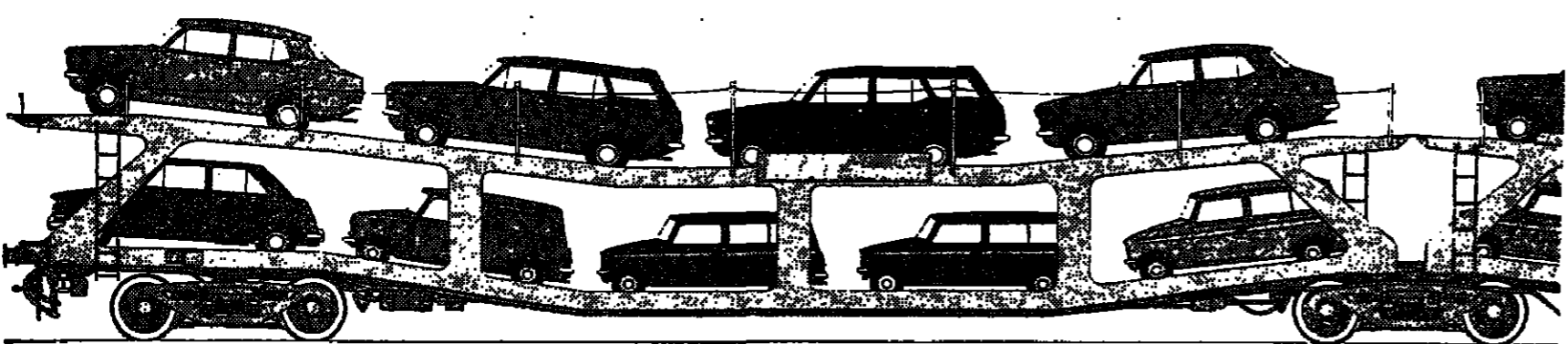
A display of confidence



Cleveland Potash Ltd. 92 ton gtr. Bogie hopper wagon. Carries potash in railroads. Full-length top loading (hatch cover pivoted at ends). Four-door discharge between bogies. Builder: Charles Roberts of Wakefield.



Procter & Gamble Limited: 100-ton glw Bull Powder Tank Wagon of advanced design for conveyance of raw materials used in detergent manufacture. Builder: Charles Roberts of Wakefield.



MAT Transauto Ltd: Articulated Car Transporter (Carlic 4). Builder: British Rail Engineering Limited, Ashford Works. Drawing illustrates end unit only of 4-unit articulated wagon.

Just three examples from the 18,000 privately owned wagons that form part of industry's huge investment in rail.

In this technological age, industry increasingly needs a transport system tailored to suit specific requirements. That's why over 80 leading companies have purpose-built rail wagons and use Railfreight to deliver their goods.

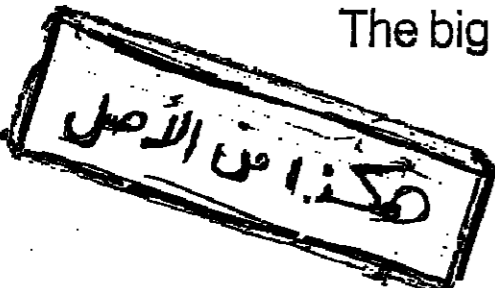
Today's freight trains are capable of hauling 1,500 ton loads at over 50 mph. The most dependable means of bulk transportation, in all weathers.

Railfreight has its own investment programme too. This includes new, larger wagons, designed for higher speeds, a new network of wagonload services and full computer based control of the 100,000 wagon and 4,500 freight train movements every day.

Owners of wagons and users of Railfreight's own rolling stock benefit from maximum use of rail resources. We are always ready to discuss ways in which Railfreight can move many kinds and quantities of bulk better.

➤ Railfreight

The big name behind the biggest transport jobs.



Briefly

SLENTBLOC HOLDINGS
Silentbloc advised by BTR that following purchase of further 100,000 ordinary, BTR has increased stake in Silentbloc to 2.03 million shares.

CROSBY HOUSE GROUP
Turnover for half-year to June 30 of £1.9m (£1.6m), and pre-tax profit earned in United Kingdom £136,000 (£85,000) including delayed remittances from Sri Lanka but excluding planning subsidiaries' results.

CUI EXPANDS IN FRANCE
Commercial Union Assurance, with approval of the British and French authorities, has bought for cash a 42 per cent interest in the Societe des Hotels de Pétrole.

HARGREAVES GROUP
Pre-tax profit for half year to September 30 was £1.26m and depreciation charges, £772,000. This corrects earlier report. The interim dividend was 1.29 pence.

CRANE'S SCREW
In year to July 31 group turnover, £3.77m (£2.9m); pre-tax profit, £251,000 (£143,000); earnings per share, 4.93p (3.25p); final dividend, 0.57p making 1.67p (1.65p).

LOUIS S. EDWARDS
For half year taxable profit £123,000 (£97,000); board say turnover continues buoyant but profit improvement in first half cannot be maintained.

GARDINER, SONS
For six months taxable profits £77,000 (£14,000) after bank and loan interest £100,000 (£110,000). Board say results reflect continuing improvement in trading conditions.

GLOSTER GREYHOUNDS
For year to September 30 taxable profit £26,000 (£34,000) with earnings 1.58p (2.12p) a share. Total dividend 1.06p (0.94p).

WILSHAW SECS
Chairman says in report if production of last six months can be maintained there will be "real improvement" in position.

BLOCKLEYS
Pre-tax profit down from £282,000 to £205,000 in half to June 30. Decline in demand for building materials continues in second half with no sign of improvement.

LEE COOPER
Board forecasts that dividend this year will not be less than previous year's interim pre-tax £206,000 (£264,000) and full result should prove "satisfactory".

DAVENPORTS BREWERY
Birmingham group's pre-tax last term down from £1.06m to £952,000. Dividend total held at 3.14p.

HENRY BALLANTYNE
Turnover for six months, £1.12m (£2.48m for full year), taxable profit £54,000 (£125,000). It is unlikely that final results will compare favourably with last year.

Lister

LISTER & CO LIMITED



Mr. I.E. Kornberg on maintaining Group position in spite of accelerated pace of both wage and cost increases

The eighty-fifth Annual General Meeting of Lister & Co. Limited was held on Tuesday, 3rd December at Bradford, Mr. I. E. Kornberg, the Chairman, presided. The following is an extract from the Accounts and his circulated statement:-

Group pre-tax profit for the year ended 31st March, 1974 was £1,442,000 against £1,250,000 for the previous year. A total net dividend of 2.87p is recommended.

The economic and monetary situation together with the volatile movement in prices of raw materials we continue to have presented a continuous challenge to our Group activities.

We had to grapple with the unprecedented situation of a tidal wave hitting the entire world economy. There is no indication yet where the cure is coming from, but it will be a terrific task to get the financial world back on an even keel, and to reduce the attendant risks.

Despite the accelerated pace of both wage and price rises our Group has maintained its position in the market by increased production efficiencies, and the development of specialized products, resulting in an active order book and continued demand. Here we would like to express our appreciation to our customers for their confidence in developing products jointly with us for the ultimate benefit of the buying public.

Our policy of selective expansion made our recognition to the high cost of money and consolidation in other areas enabled the fullest use to be made of the resources employed.

The activities of the main subsidiary companies, Manual Mills Limited, Fielding & Johnson Limited and Joseph Hoyle & Son Limited, have been fully maintained and are recognized as leaders in their respective fields.

It is my pleasure to express my sincere appreciation to the Board and to all our work force and management for the important part they play in all our endeavours.

LISTER & CO. LIMITED
MANNINGHAM MILLS, BRADFORD

Primary Contact Limited
Incorporated Practitioners
in Advertising
Tel: 01-580 9724



FINANCIAL NEWS

Armour in red after 589,000 of provisions

Our Financial Staff only a nominal dividend for year to April 30 last is to be paid by Armour Trust. After provisions totalling £589,000 to account of material factors...

Group was £304,000 (against a profit of £509,000) and the loss of associates £99,000 (profit of £13,000). Because of the difficult and uncertain conditions...

Issues & Loans

Sharp rise in council coupons

The coupon on local authority council bonds has risen sharply this week. From 13 1/2 cent last week it has climbed 1 1/2 cent with an issue of par.

Issues bounce back

Thanks to the Commercial Union's rights, net capital issues reached a high point of £55m last month, according to the Bank of England.

The fifth largest French banking institution, Caisse Centrale des Banques Populaires has opened a representative office in the City of London.

Parkland Textile feel impact of controls

Reflecting the effect on margins of the price freeze and increased charges, profits of Parkland Textile slumped 25 per cent to £308,000 pre-tax in the six months to August 30.

Causton and Bushcourter properties. Funds managed by Chatsworth Management Service have 18.1 per cent of the group equity...

operating to targets. But pressures from increasing costs and controlled prices continue to present a problem. The dividend is 1.3p (1.07p).

Atkins (Hosiery)

Continuing last year's more favourable trend profits of Atkins Bros (Hosiery) were more than doubled from £121,000 to £247,000 pre-tax in the six months to September 28.

Carclo soars 83pc

The Carclo Engineering Group was budgeting for a substantially better year than last year's record, and the first half has certainly been impressive.

Mainline surplus overstated

The receiver-manager of Mainline Corporation, the stricken Australian construction group, said in Sydney that he had overstated by \$14.96m (£9.6m) the group's surplus...

He had earlier said the statement showed an estimated surplus of \$35.8m, although he did not expect this to be achieved.

Ferro Metal advice Shareholders of Ferro Metal & Chemical corporation have now been sent details of the 50p share offer from Greg-Gary International of America.

Loss means no final from LBS

Shareholders of London Bridge Securities, the former plantations group which moved into property early last year, may already have been conditioned to expect no dividend for the year to April 30 last and a further loss in the second half.

Latest dividends

Table with columns: Company, Dividend, Year, Date, etc. listing dividends for various companies like Bass, Carclo, etc.

Robbed prices (midday indicators)

Table of financial indicators including Rights, Non-S Bonds, and Convertibles with columns for Bid, Offer, and various company names.

THESE MEN KNOW... how to get things moving



Advertisement for Industrial Expansion Team featuring images of a truck, an airplane, and a train, with text describing services for exports and expansion.

COMPANY MEETING ACORN SECURITIES COMPANY LIMITED

Fourteenth Annual General Meeting of Acorn Securities Company Limited was held on September 3rd, 1974 in London. The following is the Statement by the Chairman, Mr. I. A. Abbie, O.B.E., T.D., C.A., related to shareholders with Report and Accounts for the ended August 31st, 1974.

Advertisement for Industrial Expansion Team, detailing services for air and sea ports, road, rail, sea and air, and providing contact information for headquarters in London and various regional offices.

Advertisement for Slimma Group Limited, Formerly Emu Wool Industries Ltd, including main points from the Statement of the Chairman, Jessel Harrison, for the year to 30th June, 1974.

MARKET REPORTS

Foreign exchange

Gold move... Dollar...

Forward Levels

Table with columns for currency, month, and rate.

Discount market

Bank of England... Treasury...

Money Market rates

Table with columns for instrument, rate, and term.

Bank Base Rates

Table listing bank names and their base rates.

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Table listing bank names and their base rates.

January 6 valued at \$366m... Sterling fell 5 points...

Fresh advance in rubber

Rubber prices scored fresh gains in London yesterday... The terminal market was well supported...

The Times Share Indices

Table showing share indices for various sectors like FTSE 100, Industrial, etc.

BUSINESS NOTICES

PUBLISHING COMPANY... MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

FLORIST business... L.V.P. ELECTRONIC DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE... UNITED KINGDOM RESIDENTS AND ALL OTHER CREDITORS

TRANSFER BOOKS

Rolinco logo and text regarding share transfers.

LEGAL NOTICES

ROLLS-ROYCE LIMITED. Notice of meeting of creditors.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE... THE COMPANIES ACT 1948

EUROPEAN LAW

Three publications have been designed to provide a comprehensive information service on EEC and other European law.

Common Market Law Reports - monthly. European Law Digest - monthly. Eurolaw Commercial Intelligence - twice monthly.

Appointments Vacant also on page 14

Marketing Information. Times Newspapers Limited needs executives for its Information and Marketing Intelligence Unit.

Think of your customers this Christmas. Drop them an ad. With today's public being increasingly cautious...

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Sydney. LECTURESHIP IN COMMERCIAL LAW. This is a position in the Department of Economics...

UNIVERSITY OF STRATHCLYDE

Applications are invited for an S.S.C. POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWSHIP in the Division of the BIOENGINEERING UNIT...

Queen Mary College UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

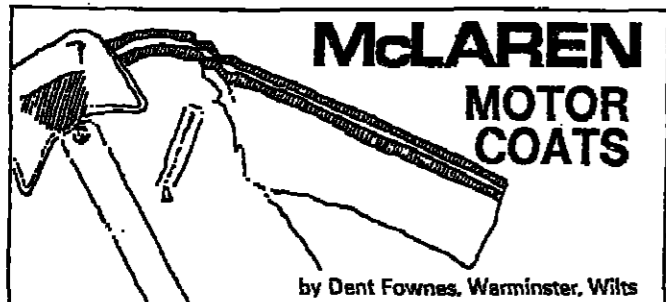
AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING. Applications are invited for appointment as a RESEARCH ASSISTANT...

University of Glasgow

LECTURESHIP IN PAEDIATRIC SURGERY. Royal Hospital for Sick Children.

NOTICE

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance...



McLAREN MOTOR COATS by Dent Fowles, Warrminster, Wilts

Stock Exchange Prices Late fall in golds

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began Nov 25. Dealings End Dec 6. Contango Day, Dec 9. Settlement Day, Dec 17. Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

estate agents to industry & commerce Weatherall GREEN & SMITH LONDON LEEUDS PARIS NICE FRANKFURT

Main table of stock exchange prices with columns for High, Low, Stock, Price, and various market indicators. Includes sections for BRITISH FUNDS, COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN, LOCAL AUTHORITIES, FOREIGN STOCKS, BANKS AND DISCOUNTS, BREWERIES AND DISTILLERS, and RUBBER.

Handwritten text at the bottom of the page, possibly a signature or note.



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Advertisement for T. Maskell & Co. located at 107 Walton St., London SW3 2EP. Tel: 01-581 2216.

- List of properties for sale including Eaton Place, S.W.1, Walton Street, S.W.3, Chapel Street, S.W.1, and The Little Boltons, S.W.10.

OFFERS URGENTLY REQUIRED

- List of properties requiring offers, including Kensington W.8, Hillgate Village, W.8, and Regent's Park, N.W.1.

STURGIS & SON

61 Park Street, W.1. 01-493 1401.

ST JOHN'S WOOD NEAR AMERICAN SCHOOL

Rare superb freehold house, exceptionally well designed for entertaining.

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Lansley, an elegant, 20 mins. London, 3 double beds with built-in wardrobes.

SW1 HOUSE WITH STUDIO

Dramatically reconstructed Victorian House, SW1 by 100' living room, studio, 3 bedrooms.

QUICK SALE

Exceptional modern Georgian house close to Regent's Park.

THURLOE SQUARE KNIGHTSBRIDGE

Magnificent 4-bed house, situated in a very quiet area.

CHUDLEIGH ROAD, BROMSBURY PARK

3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, 2nd floor.

CHICHEVELL, For the connoisseur

Superb 3 beds, flat, C.N. Overlooking Victoria Park.

LADDORE WALK, W.11

3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, 2nd floor.

DOUBLE FRONTED HYDE PARK, W.2

LOW BUILT, MODERN, OVERLOOKING SQUARE, IMMACULATE ORDER.

KENSINGTON WIDE MEWS COTTAGE

In cobbled cul-de-sac, close High St. Garage, C.H., 3 Beds, Bath, Recept.

J. TREVOR SONS

58 Grosvenor St, W1X 0DD 01-628 8181

EDWARDES SQUARE, W.8

A spacious 4 bedroom period house overlooking the beautiful Regent's Park.

Debenham Tewson & Chinnocks

Chartered Surveyors, 4 Grosvenor St, London W.1. Telephone 01-749 9182

CHELSEA

Lease or sale, Georgian town house, lovely view, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

REGENT'S PARK ROAD, N.W.1

A delightful freehold house bordering Regent's Park.

EXCEPTIONAL VICTORIAN HOUSE KENSINGTON

Superb conversion terraced house, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

BERKELEY MEWS, W.1

A small but attractive mews cottage situated in this quiet area.

CHELSEA

Andros owner with delight, fully furnished, 3 beds, 2 baths.

BARNET

Spacious family 5 bedroom, 3 reception rooms.

LINDEN GARDENS, W.2

Modern house on 3 floors, built in 1961, 4 bedrooms.

MEWS HOUSE, W.2

137-year-old, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms.

FACING HAMPSHIRE HEATH

Levy's Period House, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

BATTERSEA, S.W.11

Close park, attractively modernized 2 bedroom house.

Hampton & Sons

ST. LEONARDS PARK, SUSSEX BEAUTIFULLY MODERNISED AND ENLARGED FARMHOUSE with cottage and first rate farmbuildings set in about 30 ACRES with a further 70 Acres if required.

MID HERTS. A COMPETITIVELY PRICED PERIOD RESIDENCE in a pretty village setting overlooking village green and pond.

NR. SITTINGBOURNE, KENT IMPRESSIVE FAMILY HOUSE IN BEAUTIFUL RURAL SETTING WITHIN EASY REACH OF LONDON AND DOVER.

WIDE MEWS COTTAGE In cobbled cul-de-sac, close High St. Garage, C.H., 3 Beds, Bath, Recept.

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

G. PINTO & CO

RAYWATER, W.2. Substantial Victorian house, 10 1/2 rooms, suitable for private residence and/or business house.

CANONBURY, N.1. An early Victorian property of 9 rooms, requiring modernisation in fashionable area.

EGERTON TERRACE off Brompton Road, SW3 In one of the most attractive residential positions in London.

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REGENT'S PARK, N.W.1 Adj. Baker St. Station Modern Town House built 1973 on 3 floors.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE and Kensington. Wide selection of houses and flats. Long established agents.

WHITEHALL COURT, S.W.1

WE ARE DELIGHTED TO OFFER FOR SALE SEVERAL FLATS OF VARYING SIZES IN THIS EXCEPTIONAL BUILDING



IDEAL COMPANY FLATS

Notable because of its historic interest. Rare because of its amenities. Restaurant and room service; domestic and valet service; 24-hour porterage, telephone and reception.

Prices range from £27,500 for a 2-room kitchen and bathroom flat to £110,000 for a 5-room, 2 bathroom, etc., apartment overlooking the Thames.

EMBRANKMENT MANagements LTD. WHITEHALL COURT, S.W.1. TEL: 01-930 3180.

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- FIELD ROAD, 2 and 3 bedrooms from £14,750
REDCLIFFE SQUARE, 2 and 3 bedrooms from £14,500
HARCOURT TERRACE, 1, 2 and 3 bedrooms from £13,000
HOLLYWOOD ROAD, 2 bedrooms from £17,000

C. P. K. DEVELOPMENTS

01-584 8517

SOUTH KENSINGTON

Superbly furnished show flat, dining reception, double bedroom, single bed, well designed kitchen, tiled bathroom with coloured suite, carpets and curtains throughout.

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Magnificent first floor flat (top flat) in quiet residential area, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, well fitted kitchen, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms.

KALMAR BAKER & CO.

Hampton & Sons

PEASLAKE, SURREY Midway Guildford, Dorking and Cranleigh, 5 miles West Clondan station (Waterloo 42 mins.). CHARMING COUNTRY FAMILY RESIDENCE, enjoying lovely rural views.

NR. HYTHE, KENT In attractive small village. Only 80 mins. City of London. A LISTED 15th CENTURY YEOMAN'S HOUSE of intimate appeal with 6 ACRES of lovely gardens (featuring a stream) and 1000 sq. ft. of outbuildings.

EAST HORSLEY, SURREY Frequent trains. Waterloo 37 mins. BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED MODERN LUXURY HOME, EXTENDED AND MAINLY RE-EQUIPPED.

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F. L. MERCER & CO.

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WEST SUSSEX, LOVELY DOWNLAND VIEWS Unusual position offering excellent views in a peaceful setting.

SUFFOLK AND NORFOLK BORDER Glorious position in quiet country, overlooking acres of Common land.

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Mr. LUTON A BEAUTIFULLY MAINTAINED TUDOR FARMHOUSE

HARROW WEALD Detached bungalow (1950), 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms.

BEDS/BUCKS Distinctive Edwardian house 6 beds, 3 reception, playroom, sun terrace, C.H. Studio, Out-houses, 4 garages, good order.

SHOTLEY PENINSULA, Ideal yacht club house, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, 2nd floor.

COUNTRY FLATS A delightful flat in a luxury apartment block.

MARINE DRIVE, BRIGHTON A delightful flat in a luxury apartment block.

M.P. REQUIRES a one-bedroomed property flat, preferably within 10 minutes of the City.

HOUSE SUSSEX, SURREY, etc. A. T. Underwood & Co. Three villages, Crawley (272631), Sussex.

KEYAT 50 mins. London, excellent family home in superb country.

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1 HANS ROAD, LONDON SW3 1RZ BRANCH OFFICES AT WEST BYFLEET, HASLEMERE, CHELTENHAM

BERKHAMSTED, HERTS. 1 mile town centre and station. Close to Common and golf course.

15 MILES FROM LONDON Woodland surroundings of quiet private lane. Few minutes Kingwood Station and Golf Club.

SURREY/KENT BORDER Over 600ft. up adjacent wooded Common, superbly aspect. Well placed for Westerham, Oxted.

NORTH ESSEX Delightful position with lovely stonewall views. Close to 19th C. Mill, 1/2 mile from station.

CHIPSTEAD, SURREY Quiet road, few minutes walk shops, 1/2 mile from station.

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ORGHINI MIURA S... 1,000 miles... 55,500... DAYTIME.

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ECONOMY CARS... MINI SALOON... 21,000 miles... 1974... ROBBINS OF PUTNEY

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CHIPSTEAD OF KENSINGTON... NEW ALFA ROMEO... See them at... Tel: 01-727 0611

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le in to WBBM, Chicago, on rape and WT VJ, Miami, on guns and drugs as the... Disappearing World? This series goes to Peru to visit a tribe that is only too... ous to be in the world you can see (ITV 9.0). Melissa, a Francis Durbridge... erial, stars Peter Barkworth (BBC1 8.10). Les Dawson, lugubrious funny man... ack (ITV 8.0). George Hamilton IV provides relaxing music (BBC2 9.0).... rtsnight features cricket and boxing (BBC1 10.10). There is also soccer (ITV... 5). The Rod Steiger film is worth seeing if you missed it before (BBC2 10.10).

BBC 2

11.00-11.25 am. Play School. 6.35 pm. Test Cricket from Australia. 7.05 Representing the Community. Are you... 7.30 Newsday. 7.45 Getaway: Shark fishing off Ireland. 8.10 News: Going Local in America: report on local television stations. 9.00 George Hamilton IV and other folk. 9.25 Frost Interview: Mrs. Hermin Whitfield and Mary Whitehouse. 10.00 As BBC 1. 10.10 Film: Three into Two Won't Go (1963), with Rod Steiger, Chaira Bloom, Judy Geeson, Peggy Ashcroft, Paul Rogers. 11.40 News. 12.10-12.15 am. John Betjeman reads from a Nip in the Air.

Thames

12.00. Rainbow. 12.15 pm. Rupert Bear. 12.30. Sounds Like McEvoy. 1.30. Thames Lunchtime Today. 1.50. Crown Court. 2.00. Rooms. 2.30. Good Afternoon. 3.00. Love Story. 3.35. Don't Ask Me. 4.25. Folk. 5.20. The Flintstones. 5.50. News. 6.00. Today. 6.35. Cross

